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MINIMUM WAGE BILL READY AND DATE IS NAMED FOR HEARING

Draft of Proposed Measure
Provides for Commission
to Determine Lowest Pay
for Women and Minors

GOVERNOR TO NAME

New Board Is to Appoint
Auxiliary Committee
Which Is to Investigate and
Make Its Findings

A preliminary draft of the proposed bill for the establishment of a minimum wage commission and providing for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors will be the subject of a public hearing Friday afternoon in room 431, State House, at 3 p. m.

It is understood that the temporary commission is practically unanimous upon all features of the bill, and that the measure will go before the Legislature practically as it now stands, with a few minor changes.

The measure is modeled somewhat upon the Australian minimum wage law, which the commission believes to be the most satisfactory of any of the numerous statutes on the subject existing in other commonwealths.

It is predicted that this bill will arouse as great interest when it comes up for legislative consideration as did the workmen's compensation bill in the last Legislature.

The bill provides for a commission of three, one of whom may be a woman, to be appointed by the Governor. The term of service is three years and the remuneration \$10 a day and expenses.

It will be the duty of the commission to inquire into the wages paid to women employees and if after investigation the commission is of the opinion that in any industry the wages paid to a substantial number of women employees are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living the commission shall establish a wage board consisting of not less than six representatives of employers and an equal number of representatives of woman employees and one or more disinterested persons appointed by the commission to represent the public, but the representatives of the public shall not exceed one half of the number of representatives of either of the other parties. The commission shall designate the chairman from among the representatives of the public and shall make rules and regulations governing the selection of members and the modes of procedure of the

(Continued on page seven, column one)

BOSTON MONEY ORDERS INCREASED 15 PER CENT

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield today announced an increase of 15 per cent in the money order business for the first 12 days of December over that of last year. This period is the one preceding the holiday mail rush to foreign countries. The receipts of the Boston post office for the fiscal year will come close to the \$7,000,000 mark.

By tomorrow it is expected that the real holiday mail rush will be on, and in anticipation of record-breaking business the postmaster has arranged for an additional force of substitute clerks and carriers. There will be about 250 extra clerks employed, of which 110 will be detailed at the central office. The permanent clerical force consists of about 1300 men.

The carriers force of about 1350 will be augmented by 500 substitutes. Extra teams will be pressed into service to move the sacks to and from the terminals, and wagons will be hired for the sub postal stations.

In the postoffice corridors tables have been arranged for those sending registered letters and packages. It is evident the appeal of the postmaster for early

POWERS BRING PEACE PRESSURE UPON CHINA

United States Joins in Note
to Shanghai Conference
Intimating Intervention
Unless Conflict Ceases

YUAN IN HIGH FAVOR

(By the United Press)
SHANGHAI—Delegates to the peace conference received notes from the powers today urging them to arrive at some agreement that will restore peace in China. While the notes were of a friendly character the recipients could read between the lines that the powers will intervene unless an early end of the struggle is promised.

Other despatches name the powers which united on the peace note as Japan, Great Britain, the United States, Russia, France and Germany. Significance is attached to the statement of Tang Shao Yi that he does not represent the throne, but rather the premier. This is taken to mean that Yuan Shi Kai is prepared to concede the ending of the dynasty.

The premier evidently hopes to retain the imperial form of government, possibly with the present Emperor as

the first ruler and with Yuan Shi Kai as regent.

The great issue among the delegates will be whether the form of government shall be imperial or republican. If an empire, Yuan will be regent. If a republic, Yuan will be the first President. Comment has been caused by the part which British officials are taking in the movements of Tang Shao Yi. He is residing at the home of the British consul, who, it is said, acts as a censor for Tang's communications.

NEW YORK—A despatch to the Sun from Shanghai says the revolutionists had the advantage in the first day's session of the conference. Dr. Wu Ting Fang complained that the truce had been frequently broken by the Mapchu soldiers, and he insisted that Tang Shao Yi (Continued on page seven, column seven)

NEW BILL DRAFTED TO REDUCE POLL TAX OF THOSE WHO VOTE

Among the petitions for legislation filed with the clerk of the House today was one by Frederick T. Fuller, carrying out the idea of a bill filed two years ago by Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn for a reduction in the poll tax for voters at a primary or election.

The Fuller bill provides that a poll tax for an alien shall be \$2 a year and for a citizen \$8 a year, with a reduction of \$2 for each primary or election which the citizen attends, except that no tax shall be paid if the citizen attends every primary or election. Disability, sworn to under oath, is made a sufficient excuse for failure to attend.

Roger Wolcott has filed a bill to relieve the General Court of the necessity of passing each year a number of resolutions confirming acts performed by justices of the peace, special commissioners and notaries public after the expiration of their respective terms of office, by permitting the Governor, with the advice and consent of the council, to make such confirmation.

William H. Sullivan of Boston, representative-elect, has filed petitions for legislation to provide that testimony of an offense shall not be used against any person after the expiration of 10 years; to prohibit the charging of juries relative to facts and to prohibit direction by the court of a verdict for either party, except at the request of the party.

CALUMET & HECLA SUITS ARE ENDED

As a result of recent conferences between counsel representing Calumet & Hecla and the Denton, Chadbourne & Jackson interests, the various suits instituted some months ago against the Calumet & Hecla merger will be dismissed without prejudice. Taxable court costs will be paid by the defendants.

At the time the merger was declared off it was stated that the suits would be continued so that future attempts to form a merger would not be made.

Dec. 15 was the date named in the Jackson suit for hearing applications for a preliminary injunction restraining the proposed merger; but the application has been withdrawn.

BATTLESHIPS MAKE READY TO LEAVE FOR DRILLS IN THE SOUTH

"Off to the southern drill grounds" will be the words whispered among the blue-jackets of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet now at the Charlestown yard when the battleships Georgia, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia and the scout cruisers Birmingham and Chester pass out of the harbor on Jan. 2. The Atlantic fleet has orders to assemble on the drill grounds off Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 5, and will then go to the grounds off the Guantanamo naval station.

The supply ship Celtic, which is expected to arrive at the navy yard the latter part of this week from New York with provisions for the fourth division, will leave this port on Jan. 18 with provisions for the same division off Guantanamo. The scout cruiser Salem is expected Jan. 1 to go into reserve at the yard for overhauling. The Birmingham, which has received her requisite repairs, will take the place of the Salem.

A change in the rules of the yard governing selection for promotion is under debate with a view to giving a wider range than is now possible. Instead of being limited to the necessity of taking the man at the head of the list it is proposed to extend the privileges of consideration to the first three, thus affording an opportunity to make better selections. Examinations for several places on the list will be held in January.

WINCHESTER TO SHOW GRADE CROSSING PLAN WITH LANTERN SLIDES

Meeting Called to Compare
That of the Town With
One Just Prepared by New
Haven Railroad

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Lantern slides will be used tonight to compare the Guild or town plan for abolition of the grade crossing at Main, Church and Mt. Vernon streets in Winchester center, with that of B. F. Wheeler of the engineering department of the New Haven railroad at a meeting of the Liberative Assembly in the high school building. The railroad plan has just been placed in the hands of Maurice F. Brown of the town committee.

"I want it understood," said Mr. Brown, "that the drawing up of this plan does not imply that the railroad company will stand its share of the cost according to that plan."

Under the law the railroad's share of the abolition of a grade crossing is 65 per cent of the total cost. This plan is one on which the railroad and town may reach an understanding.

A 4 per cent grade leading up to one (Continued on page seven, column three)

PRESIDENT TAFT OFF TO SPEND TWO DAYS IN NEW YORK

WASHINGTON—President Taft left Washington at noon today for a two days' stay in New York and return to Washington on Thursday. A full program has been arranged for him.

He is due in New York about 6 o'clock and his first engagement, with the Economic Club at the Hotel Astor, is at 7 o'clock. From the Economic dinner he will motor to Brooklyn to look in on the banquet of the New England Society of Brooklyn and that of the Young Republican Club. He will spend the night at his brother's home.

No engagements have been made for Wednesday morning, but after luncheon he will lay the cornerstone of a settlement house. At night he will attend banquets of the Automobile Club of America and the Young Men's Republican Club of New York and leave for Washington at midnight.

INCREASE SHOWN IN PAYMENTS BY THE STATE IN 1911

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, has issued the following cash summary of receipts and payments for current expenses for the years ending Nov. 30, 1910, and Nov. 30, 1911:

	1910.	1911.
Cash at beginning year	\$3,178,107	\$6,086,307
Receipts	44,676,712	45,900,935
Total	\$48,854,819	\$52,986,612
PAYMENTS		
Payments	\$43,165,512	\$46,381,906
Cash at end of year	6,689,307	6,604,696
Total	\$49,854,819	\$52,986,612

ASKS \$25,000 FOR GHENT TRIP

WASHINGTON—For representation by the United States at the international exposition at Ghent, from April to October, 1913, President Taft sent a special message to Congress urging an appropriation of \$25,000. The invitation to participate was made by the Belgian government.

JUVENILE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA TO GIVE OPERA HOUSE RECITAL

Son of Boston Director to
Hold Baton Over Forty
Youthful Musicians in a
Program of Classics

UNUSUAL FEATURES

Chorus of Six Boys and Six
Girls to Sing and a Waltz
Composed by Boy of Eleven
to Be Presented

In the afternoon of Dec. 31 the Boston Juvenile Symphony orchestra, composed of 40 boys and girls under the age of 16 and conducted by Tosti Russell, the 13-year-old son of the director of the Boston opera house, will give its first recital of the season in the opera house. Complete from drums and traps to bass viol and trombones, and from soloists to concert master, the orchestra will present a program made up of selections from "Faust" and "Carmen" to an audience of several hundred that has been invited, and which is expected to include all the conductors of the Boston Opera Company, many artists of the organization and several musical critics.

Two features of unusual interest have (Continued on page seven, column two)

TOWN ORCHESTRA BEING ORGANIZED FOR BROOKLINE

Brookline is to have a town orchestra which will play at public and charitable functions throughout the year free of charge. The Friendly Society will give the use of a hall in the Union building for the weekly rehearsals of the orchestra and any person is eligible.

Rudolph Nettle, director of the musical club of the Y. M. C. U., Boston, will have charge of the Brookline orchestra. He says there are 15 prospective members of the new musical organization and the number promises to be twice this. There will be at least one rehearsal a week and the orchestra will play at public and charitable functions whenever desired.

The first rehearsal will be held on the evening of Jan. 2, when the orchestra will organize and elect officers.

CALL HOTEL MEN IN DYNAMITE CASE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the resumption today of the federal grand jury inquiry into the alleged dynamite conspiracy United States District Attorney Miller said the government was progressing rapidly and it was probable all the evidence would be in within a month. Hotel clerks and registers, tracing the movements of alleged dynamiters and others, were before the jury Monday. Irene Hermann and Grace Kaylor, former employees of John J. McNamara, testified as well as a third woman whose identity was not disclosed.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Deputy District Attorney Ford, after hearing one more witness today, prepared to file criminal information against Bert H. Franklin, charged with bribery. The preliminary hearing opened Monday.

Senator From Maryland Who Says Day of Religious Intolerance Has Passed



ISIDOR RAYNER

ELECTIONS ARE HELD IN THREE CITIES FOR MUNICIPAL OFFICERS

Balloting at the municipal elections in Lowell, Lawrence and North Adams, the three cities of the state which are holding their annual city elections today, started off briskly this morning, there being something of unusual interest in each place to draw out the voters.

Indications point to a close result in the municipal election at North Adams, with the chances appearing to favor Wallace E. Brown, a Republican running on the Democratic ticket against Mayor Charles L. Frink, who defeated Mr. Brown by a small majority last year. John H. Riley is the third candidate. A normal vote is being polled, but there is keen interest in the contest. A hard contest is being waged on the license issue. Last year the first count of the license vote showed a plurality of one for license, but a recount gave a plurality of seven for license.

Lawrence is holding its first election under its new charter and will elect a mayor, four aldermen and four school committeemen. Alderman Michael A. Scanlan and Michael J. Sullivan are contesting for mayor.

Col. Percy Parker and James E. O'Donnell are contesting to be the first mayor of Lowell under the new commission form of government named to Lowell by an act of the last Legislature. Both candidates are registered as Democrats.

CHICAGO BUILDING BURNED

CHICAGO—Three hundred thousand dollars damage was caused by a fire early today which burned the Open Board of Trade building and threatened the destruction of three adjacent hotels. Three firemen are missing. The blaze was started in the basement by an explosion of an undetermined nature. Guests in the Kaiserhof, New Victoria and Stafford hotels hurried out in scant attire. The elevated "loop" was tied up and all lights in the vicinity put out of commission.

URGES SENATE TO AID RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIAN TREATY CASE

Mr. Rayner, Speaking for
Favorable Action on Abroga-
tion of Pact, Says Time
of Intolerance Is Long Past

HOUSE TO VOTE ALSO

Czar's Government Accepts
Notice as Fully Within
American Rights and New
Pact Is Possible Soon

LATEST ON RUSSIAN TREATY

President Taft calls meeting of the cabinet before he departs for New York at noon, at which abrogation of the Russian treaty is said to have been discussed.

Senate meets two hours earlier than usual to vote on Mr. Lodge's resolution confirming the President's action in abrogating the treaty.

The House, it is believed, will accept Mr. Lodge's substitute for the Sulzer resolution, which it passed 300 to 1.

Reports from St. Petersburg say that Russia recognizes that abrogation of the treaty was fully within American rights and is in no way offended.

WASHINGTON—To discuss prospective action by the Senate and House on the President's act in giving notice on Russia of the abrogation of the treaty of 1832, the cabinet was assembled at the White House at 8:30 o'clock this morning and remained in session several hours. This was the third extraordinary meeting on the subject.

As the President had arranged to leave for New York at 12:20 p. m. he called in the members and presented the whole situation to them. He had conferred with leaders in Congress and he explained that he expected his action to be ratified. The President had assurances that a majority of the House would be opposed to making a show of displeasure at his action in taking the subject into his own hands.

Representative Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), author of the House resolution for the abrogation of the treaty, announced today that he would call a meeting of the House committee on foreign affairs tomorrow to act on the Senate substitute. He said that the House had been put on record as resisting race discrimination; that the House had taken the initiative step in abrogation negotiations and was satisfied.

"I had but one end in view in urging the resolution," said Mr. Sulzer, "and that was to secure the abrogation of the treaty and to have a supplementary treaty in keeping with the times negotiated."

"In future years this will stand as a bulwark of protection, not only to Jews, but to all American citizens of all nationalities and to American negroes as well."

Anticipating a debate over Senator Lodge's resolution confirming President Taft's action in abrogating the treaty,

(Continued on page seven, column four)

LONDON EXPECTS NEW TREATY SOON

(By the United Press)

LONDON—London newspapers make little comment this afternoon on the controversy between Russia and the United States. They evidently do not look upon the situation as serious and express the opinion that a new treaty will be made along more modern lines.

The Pall Mall Gazette blames the Democrats for the abrogation of the treaty, and compares the leaders of that party to John Dillon and James Keir Hardie. The Globe attributes Mr. Taft's action to a desire to obtain Jewish support in the coming campaign.

COURT BLAMES LINER OLYMPIC

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The admiralty court today decided that the White Star liner Olympic, the biggest ship afloat, was responsible for the collision with the protected cruiser Hawke off the Isle of Wight on Sept. 20. No damages were assessed against the White Star company because of the law which provides for compulsory pilotage.

INSTALL BETTER PLACES TO ALIGHT

Landing places at stops on the outward bound track of the Elevated on Huntington avenue between Copley square and Massachusetts avenue are being made over today. Wooden forms are being built up along the curb to hold a mixture of gravel, small stones, gravel dust, with a little cement.

FIRE IN NORTH END

Occupants of North End tenements escaped to the street when fire early today was discovered in the 3½-story brick dwelling at 16 Cleveland place. The fire started, it is believed, from a defective chimney. The damage is estimated at \$300.

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that men do.

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Monitor to your neighbor you
are making the telling that much
stronger.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER

In United States..... 4c In Foreign Countries..... 30c

Line of itinerant vendors on left with portable stands on Tremont street just beyond Park
attracts throngs of buyers that fill the sidewalk forcing the pedestrians into road

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

NAMES W. F. OSBORNE FOR COLLECTOR OF GLOUCESTER PORT

WASHINGTON—Criticizing the methods used in the balloting at Gloucester, Mass., to express the popular choice for collector of the port, Representative Gardner threw out of consideration on Monday the two candidates, William H. Jordan, the present collector, and Ralph W. Dennen, chairman of the Republican city committee, and offered the place to Walter F. Osborne.

The name of Mr. Osborne has not been mentioned in connection with the collectorship, but if he consents to serve, Mr. Gardner will present his name to the President.

"The balloting, if I may call it by such a name, for collector of the port at Gloucester has been characterized by the grossest and most palpable frauds," said Mr. Gardner.

"In one precinct alone I counted 47 different cards which were delivered yesterday purporting to come from 47 different voters and yet all these cards were obviously signed by the same hand. Many cards that I have received in the last few days bore the signatures of men of whose handwriting I already had specimens.

"I am quite confident that it would not be in accordance either with civic decency or with the wishes of the people of Gloucester if I were to do otherwise than disregard the balloting which closed at midnight on Saturday.

"If Walter F. Osborne will consent to serve, I shall recommend him to President Taft for collector of the port of Gloucester. His name has not even been mentioned as a candidate and no one will be more surprised than he when he reads this statement."

CALCUTTA CHINESE FAVOR REBELLION

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Great sympathy with the revolutionary movement in their country appears to prevail among the Chinese in Calcutta. One outward manifestation of this sympathy is the cutting off of their pigtails by numbers of Chinese.

As a recent arrival in Calcutta from China explained, the queue was not an emblem of their nationality, but rather a sign of bondage to their Emperor, a remark which was much applauded and which led a number of young Chinese men who were present to volunteer to have their pigtails cut off. This was promptly carried out, and a bonfire was made of the emblems of subjection.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON CONCERTS

TUESDAY—Jordan hall, 8 p. m., second concert, Apollo Club of Boston.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., tenth Symphony rehearsal.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., tenth Symphony concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "Lucia."
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Otello."
SATURDAY—2 p. m., first production of "Mignon."

BOSTON

COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters."
R. F. KEITH—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Everywoman."
PARK—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."
SHUBERT—"Southern and Marlowe."
TREMONT—"Dr. De Luxe."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
RELIANCE—"David Warfield."
CASINO—"Peggy."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Passers-By."
DAILY—"Kindling."
EMPIRE—"The Little Barrymore."
FULTON—"William Collier."
GARRICK—"William H. Crane."
HARRIS—"The Little Rebel."
HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."
HUDSON—"Miss Helen Ware."
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."
LYCEUM—"Mrs. Nazimova."
LYRIC—"The Little Boy Blue."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Irish players."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The New Code."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Frances Starr."
CORT—"Master of the House."
GARRICK—"The Bohemian Girl."
GRAND—"Gertrude Elliott."
LA SALLE—"The Woman."
ILLINOIS—"Snobs."
LYRIC—"As a Man Thinks."
MAJESTIC—"The Road Up."
OLYMPIC—"Standing Pat."
OPERA HOUSE—"Marguerite Sylva."
POWERS—"The New Code."
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



BOSTON EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE, BUILT 1808, BURNT 1818.

The Boston Exchange Coffee House, here shown as at Congress and Devonshire streets, was erected in 1808 and was destroyed by fire Nov. 3, 1818. The structure was in process of building two years and cost about \$500,000. It was said at the time to be the finest building in America of its kind. It was rebuilt on a smaller scale in 1853, and the City Exchange was erected on part of its site. It had many noted men for patrons, and it was the scene of many banquets and receptions to famous men. There was a great ballroom, and reading-room and other conveniences on a lavish scale. It was the home of the Masonic fraternity for a number of years. The coach and four, seen in the foreground, was the New York city stage that was 14 days making a trip to that place. The building on the left is the Quaker church, which was torn down in 1825. The present Monks building is on its site. The church in the background is the Old South.

GERMANY KEEPS WATCH ON PERSIA

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

BERLIN—Germany is closely watching events in Persia and all interest in the Morocco question has apparently subsided. The British policy concerning Persia is regarded by the majority of the German press to have proved a failure.

The new Persian ambassador, Hovannes Khan, has arrived in Berlin and is living in strict seclusion at his hotel. He is reported to be much depressed at the turn matters are taking and has declined to receive all visitors. No chancellor of the embassy has existed here since the last Persian ambassador to Constantinople, and it was to fall to the lot of Hovannes Khan to arrange another.

He will however now await the result of the present complications before doing so.

U. S. PROMOTIONS IN BOSTON OFFICES

WASHINGTON—Promotions in the office of the appraiser and the naval officer at Boston under the recent reorganization were announced at the treasury department on Monday as follows:

Appraiser's office—O. C. Blancy, R. A. Flanders and S. W. George, assistant appraisers, from \$2500 to \$3000 per annum; William H. Parker, special examiner, from \$2500 to \$2800 per annum.

Naval office—William M. Spline, clerk, from \$1600 to \$1800; James H. Clahane, clerk, from \$1400 to \$1600; Frank E. Corbett, clerk, from \$1400 to \$1600, and A. W. Bowers, clerk, from \$1200 to \$1400.

ODD FELLOWS PLAN TO BUILD TEMPLE

MILWAUKEE—An Odd Fellows temple costing about \$100,000 is contemplated by Taylor lodge, No. 173. The lodge has an option on property near Eleventh street and Grand avenue.

The money will be raised by the issuance of bonds. The lodge has about 100 members and there are about 1300 other Odd Fellows in the city.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CITY'S POPULATION GROWS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—That San Diego is growing rapidly and receiving its quota of visitors and tourists is attested by the passenger records of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company for November. Local Agent J. Don Dumann reports that the number of inbound passengers for the month exceeded the outbound by 311.

COAL SHIPPED TO THE SOUTH
PITTSBURGH—Seven large tow boats and barges left here recently with the last shipment of coal for 1911. Approximately 2,000,000 bushels of coal for the South had been piled into the barges.

SEEK SUBSIDIARY NAVY YARD
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Senator Welch of San Francisco introduced in the Senate recently a resolution petitioning Congress to build a new navy yard at Hunter's point, San Francisco. It is proposed that drydock capable of accommodating vessels of deep draught be built, and that the station be subsidiary to Mare island.

RANCHER BUILDING RESERVOIR
LEMON GROVE, Cal.—Harrison Albright is building a large reservoir on his ranch at Spring valley. The reservoir will be 100 feet in width, 125 feet long and eight feet in depth, giving a capacity of about 750,000 gallons.

GIVES UNIVERSITY \$500,000
SAN FRANCISCO—Mrs. Jane K. Sothor, of Oakland, donated \$500,000 to the University of California. She specifies that \$200,000 be spent on a granite campanile tower, 300 feet in height, to be erected in the center of the university grounds.

PLAN TO SHOW NATIVE PLANTS
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Preparations are being made in Capitol park for the establishing of a section devoted to exhibiting every tree, shrub, plant and flower native to California.

ASKS \$1,000,000 FOR PARK
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Assemblyman William C. Clark of Alameda county, at the request of the Sierra Club, introduced recently in the lower House of the Legislature a memorial to Congress asking it to appropriate \$1,000,000 to be spent in four years for the permanent improvement of the Yosemite National park.

NEW BRIDGE TO BE REMODELED
PITTSBURGH—Recently the new bridge in Washington street was opened. One end of the structure is so close to a hillside that a two-horse team can not turn off the bridge. It will have to be torn down and remodeled before it can be used for heavy traffic.

NEW ROAD FOR CALIFORNIA
SUSUN, Cal.—Construction work on the Cement, Toluca and Tidewater railroad will be commenced April 1, 1912. The road will be built from Toluca on the Southern Pacific, the terminal of the cement company's present road, to Rush's Landing.

STATE TO LIBERATE QUAIL
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Six thousand dozen quail, purchased by the state fish and game commission from Mexico at a cost of \$15,000, will be brought to the state game farm at Folsom soon. They will be liberated from time to time to replenish parts of the state where quail have been reduced.

WOMEN PLAN BIENNIAL MEETING
SAN FRANCISCO—The biennial sessions of women's clubs to be held in San Francisco next summer will be well attended. Several hundred reservations have already been made at the local hotels. It is estimated that 3000 club women other than delegates will probably increase to 5000.

STATE BOARD BUYS BOND
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—One hundred and ten thousand dollars' worth of bonds divided into three issues, were purchased recently by the state board of control for the state of California as an investment of state funds for the benefit of the state school fund.

PEACE DINNER TO HAVE 1800 GUESTS

NEW YORK—One of the largest peace dinners ever given in New York will be held Dec. 30 at the Waldorf Astoria. The committee or arrangements announced that a special car had been chartered to bring 38 foreign ambassadors and representatives to this city from Washington. It is expected that 1800 persons will be seated at the banquet. Andrew Carnegie will preside, and President Taft will make the principal address.

SOCIALISTS TO MEET IN NEW YORK
NEW YORK—The third annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society will open Dec. 28 in the studio of Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, 90 Grove street, this city. On the evening of Dec. 28 a reception will be given at the Fine Arts school, 41 East Seventy-seventh street. The final event will be a dinner on the evening of Dec. 29 at 16 Park street.

WORCESTER HAS NEW FIRE CHIEF
WORCESTER, Mass.—To succeed Geo. P. Coleman, who retires Jan. 1, after a service of 49 years, Deputy Chief Wesley N. Avery was on Monday night elected chief of the Worcester fire department. Edward L. James was made deputy chief and William B. Spooner was made first assistant engineer in James' place. Capt. James F. Adams of hose company No. 3 was made second assistant.

BOWDOIN SENIORS' OFFICERS
BRUNSWICK, Me.—The class of 1912 of Bowdoin College held its annual meeting Monday evening and elected the following officers: John Lawrence Hurley of Malden, Mass., president; George Frank Wilson of Albion, vice-president; William Alexander MacCormick of South Framingham, Mass., secretary and treasurer.

BILL TO AID POSTAL EMPLOYEES
WASHINGTON—Senator Penrose introduced a bill providing for a six-day week, an eight-hour day and extra pay for overtime for mail carriers in city delivery service and clerks in first and second class postoffices.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the "back to the soil" movement.

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—The telephone, rural free mail delivery, the trolley and the automobile have joined to bring country dwellers so close to one another and to the town that the deadly isolation and loneliness of the farm are largely things of the past. While no preaching has ever been able to stop the trend from the country to the city, yet the slogan, "Stay on the land where you are!" is loud in the nation. The agricultural colleges are full of young people who intend to stay on the land and are fitting themselves to stay. And in addition the "back to the soil" movement has gained tremendous momentum in the cities themselves.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The farmer's industry has left behind it the abnormal period of homesteading, and his land is acquiring new value every year. The future of agriculture in this country was never more assured or more promising, because the increase in population from now on will far outrun the possible increase in area available for tillage.

MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL—The American people must send one half their number back to the farms. . . . When these people go back to the farm they must have a knowledge of what they are doing. We've got to put knowledge behind the plow.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—The supply of food must be increased to meet the wants of the increasing mouths. Cost of living will have to be eliminated. Love of city life will have to be cured. Perhaps immigration will have to be diminished and emigration encouraged.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—The fundamental need seems to be for better and more efficient means of gathering the unemployed in the city and sending them to farmers who need them, under an arrangement for repaying by instalments the money spent for this purpose. The great farmers' organizations might organize special agencies, or some charitable association in the city might undertake the task and accomplish it effectively and economically through co-operation with the farmers.

TACOMA TRIBUNE—The back-to-the-farm movement is by no means new. Its cry has been heard in this country for many years. It has been urged in countless ways and countless schemes set afoot to advance its theme. The latest of these is the formation of a national association by the commissioners of immigration or of related things in 31 states.

The new organization is an intelligent and systematic attempt to bring the landless man and the landless land together.

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EXCLUSIVELY
FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A CHOICE VARIETY OF MUFFS, SCARFS, COATS, GARMENTS ETC.

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gether. It originates from the fact that the effectiveness of the state commissioners of immigration is not what it should be and from the desire to make it what it should be. The association will confine its labors to informing and aiding the laborers already on American soil.

COLUMBUS CITIZEN—Before you go back to the soil be sure you know what it means. Count the cost well, discount well the rosy stories of success in back-to-the-soil ventures you read in the newspapers and magazines, and then, when you are sure of your ground, by all means go back to the soil and stay there. For if you take it right and live it for all there is in it country life is the best life that a human being can live.

GEORGE BORUP TO EXPLORE AGAIN
NEW YORK—George Borup, member of the last Peary expedition to the north pole, with Prof. Donald McMillan, is preparing to explore Crocker Land, the great island on the shore of which Peary traveled.



When the minister called the congregation together to pray for rain only one little girl brought an umbrella.

When an advertiser makes up his list on the theory that no mediums are very good and he doesn't know whether advertising pays or not, he will probably find that his worst suspicions are verified.

The advertiser who believes in advertising will sift his mediums so as to find which pay best. Such an advertiser will inevitably be led to

FARM AND FIRE INSURE
THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago

SALE OF COAL

Will be sold at public auction on the tracks of the Grafton & Upton Railroad Company at Milford, Massachusetts, on Friday, December 22, 1911, at 1:30 p. m., approximately 2,000 tons of bituminous coal, unclaimed.

Terms cash on delivery at Milford. Other terms at sale. Inquiries may be addressed to Levi W. Moore, Supt. of Grafton & Upton Railroad Co., Milford, Mass., or Williams & Vincent, Attorneys, Milford.

S. WARREN COOK, Auctioneer.
Milford, Mass., December 19, 1911.

TRY RAISIN BREAD
Made with Franklin Entire Wheat Flour. Good food for children. Ask your grocer. Send for free cook book and recipe for raisin bread.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
25c to \$6.00
57-59 Franklin St. WARD'S

Leading Events in Athletic World Hockey at Princeton

BOSTON NATIONALS IN PRIVATE SESSION AT ANNUAL MEETING

New Owners With Attorney in Consultation With W. B. Winslow and Mr. Russell This Morning

INSPECT BALL PARK

The annual meeting of the Boston National League Baseball Club, postponed from last week Monday, is being held this afternoon in the club's headquarters at the Paddock building. Messrs. Gaffney and Ward of New York, who have bought the club, are in attendance. This morning was a busy one for the new owners as well as the former holders of the property. Messrs. Gaffney and Ward paid a visit to the grounds on Columbus avenue and went over every detail carefully. It is their intention to make a number of changes in the plant for next summer, which will undoubtedly be the last season that the grounds are used, as Mr. Gaffney is already busy figuring on a new location for 1913.

Mr. Winslow, temporary president of the club, Mr. Russell, son of the president, and the lawyers connected with the club and new owners had a busy morning in the club offices, but nothing regarding what was done would be given out.

Ward and Gaffney returned from the grounds about 11 o'clock and went into a private session with Messrs. Winslow and Russell. F. R. Killen, private secretary to Mr. Gaffney, and W. L. Marshall, his attorney, were also in this private conference.

There were several visitors present in the morning, including Flaherty, utility outfielder and pitcher last year. Flaherty is desirous of securing his release from Boston, and it is believed that that is the object of his visit. William Hamilton, the scout for the team, was also in attendance and he will probably have a long talk with Mr. Ward, regarding 1912 plans some time late this afternoon or evening.

It is expected that the officers for 1912 will be elected although this may be carried over to a later date.

FOOTBALL TEAMS ARE TO MEET IN TOURNEY SOON

First Round in Competition Leading to Association Cup Final at Crystal Palace to Be Played Jan. 13

LONDON—What may be termed the first important stage in the competition that leads up to the great Football Association's cup final at the Crystal Palace at the end of every season, has now been reached by the draw for the first round of the competition proper. This stage of the competition consists of the entry of 64 clubs in all made up of 32 clubs specially exempted from the qualifying rounds and the 12 winners of these qualifying rounds.

This year witnesses as keen an interest in the competition as ever and the draw just published shows that there will be some good games in the first round which has to be played on Jan. 12. The league teams are of course expected to be very prominent and in division I the form displayed by such clubs as Newcastle United, Bradford City, Bolton Wanderers and Tottenham Hotspur promises well for their chances.

The two first named were in the final of the cup last year and are at present at the head of the league division. Of the second division teams Chelsea should do fairly well again, though it seems that they are hardly up to cup final form.

Burnley, Hull City and Clapton Orient are also prominent in the second division, but it would seem more likely that the trophy will go to one of the first league teams mentioned above. Many of the ties to be decided on Jan. 13 are to be played in or around London, where they are sure to be well patronized. Some of the chief matches will be Liverpool vs. Leyton, Derby county vs. Newcastle United, West Bromwich Albion vs. Tottenham Hotspur, Notts Forest vs. Bradford, Chelsea vs. Sheffield United, Fulham vs. Burnley, Queens Park Rangers vs. Bradford City. Last year's winners were Bradford City.

SYRACUSE GIVES TWELVE LETTERS

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Syracuse University athletic authorities have awarded the black "S" to 12 men, the smallest number given to football in a long time. They are P. D. Fogg '12, E. C. Ansley '12, O. J. Smith '13, L. S. Castle '14, J. Ayling '13, Martin Hillinger '14, S. H. Camp '12, R. W. Propst '13, George Reeves '12, A. H. Kallett '12, J. L. Day '12 and Elgia A. Helmsletter, manager. Games have already been scheduled with Hobart, Yale, Michigan, Carlisle, Colgate, and Lafayette for next season. This schedule will be the best ever seen in this city.

Weight Man Is Looked to to Win Many Points for Maize and Blue Next Year



ARTHUR W. KOHLER '14 Michigan University track team

HARVARD PLANS MORE ACTIVITY IN TRACK WORK

That special effort is to be made this year to increase interest in track athletics at Harvard is evident today following a meeting of the advisory committee yesterday at Young's hotel, at which plans for the coming year were discussed. The committee voted against having a triangular relay race with Yale and Princeton at the B. A. A. meet Feb. 10, as they were unwilling to do away with the dual race with Yale, which has been held regularly at that time, and on account of the poor facilities that the indoor track offers for a three-man race. Dual relay races with Yale and Princeton, however, will probably be arranged separately. It was also decided not to hold a winter track carnival in Mechanics hall, but to hold it probably in Cambridge sometime in March.

Following this meeting a dinner for all "H" men eligible for the track team, the coaches and the committee, which is composed of N. W. Bingham '95, J. W. Hollowell '01, W. M. Rand '09 and E. C. Rust '04 was held. Speeches were made at the dinner by Capt. P. R. Withington '12 and other members of the track team, all of whom joined in emphasizing the point that the responsibility of turning out a winning team should not rest entirely on the captain or on any one man, but should be shared by all "H" men eligible for the team.

BOSTON MAY JOIN HOCKEY LEAGUE

It is possible that Boston may be included in the circuit of the National Hockey Association of Canada, the leading professional hockey organization of the world. Manager Elliott of the Toronto Hockey Club had a conference last week with Manager Walter Lougee of the Boston Arena, relative to having the local rink used this winter until the Toronto Arena, now under process of construction, was completed, at least. It appears that the Toronto and Tecumseh teams, both of Toronto, had been assured that the Toronto rink would be in readiness for the opening of the championship season Dec. 27, but its erection has been slow. Manager Elliott is extremely anxious to have the use of the Boston Arena for the home dates of the Toronto team, at least, and the Tecumseh club would also like to play here.

SYRACUSE NOW HAS HOCKEY TEAM

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A hockey team has been formed at Syracuse University and games are being scheduled with other college teams. The intercollegiate association is holding its games in this city in the new Arena, and it is here that the Syracuse team will practise. J. A. Northcott of the faculty of the College of Applied Science is coaching the men. About 30 are reporting regularly and prospects are bright for a good team. Syracuse has not had a hockey team since the winter of 1908. The athletic authorities have recognized the sport and will grant insignia to men who play.

PAZZETTI TO LEAD LEHIGH SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Vincent Joseph Pazzetti was elected captain of the Lehigh University football team Monday for next year. Pazzetti comes from Wellesley Hills, Conn. Wylie, who captained the team last year, was eligible to election again, but declined.

MICHIGAN EXPECTS TO DEVELOP STRONG VARSITY TRACK TEAM

Coach Kraenzlein Expects to Have Better Balanced Squad This Coming Year Than Last

HAS GOOD JUMPER

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Director Bartelme's return from his trip East has resulted in the announcement of the indoor track schedule of 1912 for the University of Michigan. Only one intercollegiate meet will be seen here, that with Cornell, on the last Saturday in March. The other meet of importance will be with Syracuse on March 23, at Syracuse.

All the indoor meets will be held during the month of March, starting with the preliminary meet on March 2, the freshman-sophomore meet on March 9, the varsity meet on March 16, and then the dual meets with the eastern colleges named. As yet the training has been of the lightest order, the long hard work not being scheduled to start until after the holidays. Although Craig and Horner have been lost to the team through graduation, Coach Kraenzlein thinks he has material for a fine team, although admitting that it is still too early to make any predictions.

That Craig will be greatly missed in the short runs is not questioned, but much is expected of the younger Craig and Allan Garrels. The latter was the big point getter for the freshman team last year, showing well in all the runs from the 35-yard dash through to the quarter mile. Half, who won his letter in the intercollegiate at Cambridge last spring will also be utilized in the sprints. Seward is one of other possibilities promising the most.

Garrels however is expected to look best in the hurdles, in which events Michigan was unusually weak last year. In both the high and the low sticks he is the superior and any one in school, and Dr. Kraenzlein expects much of him this season. Half and Larson are the other candidates for these events.

In the quarter Michigan will have Captain Gamble and Half, both point winners in last year's intercollegiate. Garrels and Craig will also be available for this run. Ross, a veteran of two seasons, is not back this year. He won a point for his team last year at Cambridge in the 220, and was counted on for the 440 also this year.

Of half-milers there at present seems to be a dearth. Hall graduated in June, leaving only Reck. It is possible that Beardsley and McLaughlin, milers may work out for this distance, due to the fact that Hanavan is back for the mile. Hanavan forced Jones, the Cornell wonder to break the world's record at Cambridge last spring in order to finish first, and compelled Paul of Pennsylvania to be satisfied with third. Haimbaugh who finished close behind Berna of Cornell and Newton of Williams in the two-mile run when the former broke the college record, is also in school and eligible.

Kohler is expected to take Horner's place in the shot and discus with a great deal of success. Although only a sophomore and inexperienced, he throws the 16-pound shot close to 45 feet, and the 12 pound in the neighborhood of 53 feet. He is hailed as a star by critics who have witnessed his work. Smith is the other weight man showing varsity class.

For the first time in years it is highly probable that the team will have a high jump representative. Sargent, a sophomore, has been doing 6 ft. in practise at the gym and is constantly improving. Haller and Barton in the same event, and Barton in the pole vault, are the other possibilities.

All in all, early season predictions point to a balanced team, instead of an individual team, as was more the case last year, when Craig, Horner and Hanavan were counted upon for the better large of the points.

LARGE SQUAD AT ENGLISH HIGH

From the number of candidates who reported to Coach Crowley of the English high track team for the first practise in the school gymnasium yesterday it looks as if the Light and Dark Blue should be represented by a strong team. About 90 boys were on hand, the veterans being Captain Campbell, Howe, Ryan, Phelan, Mahbit, Canavan, Macey, Bikosky, Morgan, Kelligrew, Mahoney and McGrath. A large number of boys who were prevented from running last year, for various reasons, reported and greatly strengthened the team. Manager F. W. Kelley has mapped out a hard schedule. Meets have been arranged with Boston Latin, Somerville high, Lowell high, Dorchester high, Mechanic Arts, Worcester high, composed of three high schools, High School of Commerce and Chelsea high.

MULLEN TO MANAGE SCRANTON

SCRANTON, Pa.—James Mullen, captain last season of the Toronto International league team, and for several years prominent as an Eastern league player, signed Monday night to manage the local New York state league team, to succeed Monte Cross. Mullen's home is in Ayova, Pa.

YALE AND ST. PAUL OPEN NEW YORK'S HOCKEY SEASON

New Haven University Seven Will Face Strong School Team Tomorrow Evening in St. Nicholas Rink

NEW YORK—Followers of local ice hockey are looking forward to the opening of the season in St. Nicholas rink tomorrow night, when the Yale varsity seven meets the strong St. Paul school team in the first contest of the 1911-12 season. The appearance of the lads from St. Pauls has always been one of the principal features of the local hockey season for the reason that although they are only junior players they are finished experts and readily oppose the strongest varsity teams, and generally defeat them.

This year's St. Paul team has been selected from over 200 candidates for hockey honors who have been practising carefully with a view to being selected for the local game. The seven are the stars picked from 27 teams regularly organized to play on the St. Paul rink and may confidently be said to be the most expert lot of young players to be found anywhere, not excepting Canada, where the game is a national pastime.

The Yale team had its final practise at the St. Nicholas rink on Saturday evening in a game with one of the teams of the Amateur Hockey League and made a creditable showing. Capt. Archer Harman has surrounded himself with a splendid lot of material with which to replace Swenson, Loutrel and others of last year's team who were lost through graduation. Several of the football stars, notably Sully, the tackle; Paul and Philbin, are trying for places on the team and will probably be selected for the lineup. Carhart, the new goalkeeper, promises to be the sensational find of the year in college hockey. He has a marvelous capacity for stopping flying shots and protects the net with greater facility than any other man in the game, except Dr. Mills. Clyde Martin, who is a brother of Sterling Martin, captain of the champion Crescent A. C. team, is a splendid forward and gives every indication of developing into quite as clever a hockey expert as his brother.

The second big game of the week will be played Thursday night, when Princeton and Williams varsity teams will meet in their annual game.

OVER FORTY OUT FOR E. H. S. TEAM

About 40 candidates for the English high school hockey team will report for the first practise of the season in the school drill hall tomorrow, where nets will be set up and shooting the puck will be practised. Coach Crowley gave the boys their first talk Monday and the players for the season were outlined.

J. F. Nelson, formerly captain of baseball and hockey at the school, who is now a professional ball player, has offered to coach the seven, and G. F. Putnam, the star defense man of last year's team, will also assist in drilling the candidates. With six of the men who played last year again available, the team should make a good showing in the City High School League. Captain Shuttleworth, Pierce, Folsom and McGuire will play the forward positions, Dolan and Bernard cover and point respectively and Donald Fisk is the leading candidate for goal. The first games will be played during the holidays.

The boys are attempting to have the school recognize the sport as a substitute for basketball, and are equipping themselves with paraphernalia for the game for this year.

FOUR ELIGIBLE FOR CAPTAINCY

Unless there is a change in present plans the Harvard varsity football squad, composed of those players who took part in the Yale game, will meet tomorrow afternoon and elect a captain for 1912. There are four players eligible for the position, Wendell Gardner, Felton and Parmenter, with Wendell as the logical choice for the position.

Wendell, Gardner and Felton have been on the first team during the past two years, while Parmenter played on it this fall for the first time. Wendell has been on the all-America teams of 1910 and 1911 and is one of the best line plunging halfbacks ever turned out.

ILLINOIS A. C. AT WATER POLO

CHICAGO—After two seasons of inactivity the Illinois Athletic Club of this city has decided to try again for laurels in American water polo. Frank Elliott has been appointed captain of the players and he is fast developing a strong team. The regulars are at present: Captain Elliott, Vollbrath, R. H. Elliott, Krumba, Burda, Smith, Howell and Saunders. Games are being arranged with all the western clubs and colleges and the team will also be entered for the national championship.

HARRIDGE TAKES OFFICE

CHICAGO—William Harridge, recently appointed to the secretaryship of the American league, assumed his new duties Monday. Robert McRoy, now part owner of the Boston club, who has held the position under President Johnson since the league was formed, formally stepped out, but will remain for another week to acquaint his successor with the work.

PRINCETON HOCKEY OUTLOOK PROMISING FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Captain Kay Has Many Fine Players From Which to Select a Strong Varsity Seven

TRIO FROM ST. PAUL

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton's intercollegiate hockey season will open Thursday evening at St. Nicholas rink, New York, when the Tiger seven meet the Williams aggregation. The orange and black hockey team this year has aspirations of repeating their championship form of two years ago and the material reported for practise up to this time shows signs of great promise. The first rink which Princeton has had in years is now in the process of construction on what was the freshman football field and this acquisition has led to the formation of a freshman hockey team, which will play the preparatory schools in this vicinity.

Captain Kay, McKinney and Patterson are left as a strong nucleus for the forward line from last year's seven. Both Kay and McKinney played on the 1910 championship team and are sure of their positions this year, while Patterson may have cause to look after his laurels pretty closely before the season is closed. Kallblich, Lee and Blair form a trio of defensive men who are left to the Princeton team this year. Kallblich played a consistent game at goal last season and Blair has attracted the attention of collegiate men who are followers of the game by his sterling defense at point. A recent shift in the Tiger line-up has found Patterson at cover-point, replacing Lee, and this may be permanent, owing to the excellent material in the sophomore class. Patterson is a versatile player and can fill in well at many positions. Other defensive men who may get a try in several of the championship games are Mathey, at goal, Day and Faxon.

While encouraged by the return to college of this number of veterans, so-called because of their experience in the collegiate side of the game, Princeton's real optimism in hockey this season is due to the wealth of the material among the sophomores. There are a trio of St. Paul's players of two years ago who are ranked among the best amateur players in the country, chief of whom is Baker, a halfback on the Tiger football team this year, a remarkable player at cover. It was Baker and his two classmates, Thornton Emmons and W. S. Kuhn, who played an important part in defeating the Tigers two years ago when the Concord, N. H., team was the only seven to score a victory over the Princeton champions. Kuhn will be found at center on the Tiger team on Thursday night and Emmons will no doubt be placed at right wing. W. H. Bass, another sophomore, is a likely man for one of the forward positions before the end of the season, though not at present in a class with the St. Paul's trio, who are making the entire Tiger aggregation hustle. Frequent trips to St. Nicholas rink have kept the team in good trim and a victory over Williams will give the season an auspicious opening.

A holiday trip will be taken again this year and the seven will meet Yale at Cleveland Dec. 28, 29 and 30, the last three days of Christmas week. The remainder of the Princeton schedule, as announced by Manager Davis 1912, is as follows: Jan. 6, Dartmouth at Boston; 10, Harvard at New York; 13, Cornell at Syracuse; 17, Columbia at New York; 20, Harvard at Boston; 27, Yale at New York.

U. OF P. SOCCER TEAM IMPROVES PHILADELPHIA—The University of Pennsylvania soccer football team is showing good form at present, and is improving daily. The varsity has now no difficulty in defeating the scrubs, whereas this was not the case a week or so ago. Harle is playing a fast game at outside right, and repeatedly takes the ball down the field alone.

Jones and McPhee seem to be the best, when it comes to scoring, and these two, with Hushard work very well together in the center of the forward line. The clever passing of the two former men is particularly noticeable.

The following men are now playing on the varsity: Laird, Sims, Villalobos, Robinson, Rodriguez, Pennell, Harle, Hushard, McPhee, Jones, McEadden, Frazier, W. Pennington and Pacheco.

The following men are playing on the second team: Ryneet, Hopkins, Cheston, Bell, Bower, R. Frazier, Dunstan, Wilkinson de Gaudenzi Wright, Stanton, Smith and Madeira.

PITTSBURGH GETTING SWIMMERS PITTSBURGH—The Pittsburgh Athletic Club evidently intends to make a bid for swimming laurels this year, for it has corralled all the available talent in its vicinity. Curtis Sloan, Ralph Shinton, M. Hasler, John Cutnell, R. Mahan, John Bain, Merrill Maisack, C. Ludwig, J. Rogerson and J. Smith are mentioned among its athletic members, and they are a fast lot of swimmers.

TECH SWIMMING TEAM DISBANDS; CANCEL 3 MEETS

Lack of Interest Given as Reason—Inaccessibility of Practise Tank Also a Factor—Started Well

At a meeting of the Technology swimming team, held recently, it was decided that further continuance of the new sport was inexpedient on account of the noticeable lack of support and interest. This fact was undoubtedly due to the inaccessibility of the practise tank and the lack of sufficient time to pay the necessary attention. At first the prospects were bright, for out of the many who reported there were a few who showed quality that assured their position on the squad.

These men, Capt. R. A. Leshar, C. A. Smith, E. W. Mann and G. H. Warfield, deserve the highest credit for their faithfulness to practise and interest in the success of the team. They were however not sufficiently supported by other or new candidates to form a worthy team.

It thus being impossible to represent the sport by a team of a desired number, it was thought best to disband and cancel the schedule.

This schedule, arranged by Manager H. A. Babcock, included meets with three colleges, Brown, Amherst and Williams, and lesser contests with preparatory schools. It is unfortunate that such an excellent one should have to be canceled in the beginning, since it formed a most commendable start in the team's first year, and would undoubtedly have led to a larger and more complete college schedule the following year.

YALE FENCING OUTLOOK GOOD

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Dr. J. L. Buttner, fencing instructor at Yale is very optimistic over the outlook for this season. He believes that the Blue will be represented by a stronger team of fencers this year than in 1910-11 or 1909-10. More interest is being shown in the use of foils this season, he declared, than in the seven years that he has been instructor at the university. Facilities are better and the students have displayed greater enthusiasm.

The fencing team's first match of the season will be held the latter part of next month. The team will be composed of three men, and according to Dr. Buttner the trio will be selected from the following: Capt. F. M. Ransom, H. M. Rees, W. H. Chalmers and Wilcox King, all juniors in the academical department; C. R. Sutter, a Sheffield senior, and D. B. Brockett, a junior in the Sheffield school. Ransom and Rees were both members of the team last year. At the present time there are about 25 Yale men taking up fencing under Dr. Buttner.

FRANK CHANCE TO PLAY AGAIN

CHICAGO—Frank Chance, veteran first baseman and manager of the Chicago Nationals, will play again next season. This has been announced by President Murphy, who says he has received a letter from the club leader to that effect. The failure to get Gandil, a first baseman, from the Montreal club probably has something to do with the action of Chance. President Murphy also announced that a few changes had been made in the training trip schedule. From the training camp at New Orleans the club will go to Mobile and then to Birmingham. Two games will be played in each city.

The players will then turn northward and make either Memphis or Nashville. Then they will go to Louisville, Indianapolis and South Bend. It was originally planned to go to Louisville direct from New Orleans.

PLAN SECOND SCHOOL MEET

BERKELEY, Cal.—Invitations have been sent to 250 high schools to compete in the second annual Pacific Coast interscholastic meet held this spring. The first interscholastic meet held by California took place last spring and proved a great success. The meet was held under the auspices of the big "C" Society and 175 high school men took part.

The committee appointed at a recent meeting of the big "C" Society is making efforts to further the publicity of the meet by individual work by students at the University of California. They are to speak at the various high schools in their home towns during vacation. Personal visits will be made to track captains and managers, where possible. It was decided to discontinue the two-mile run. The medals, gold, silver and bronze, for first, second and third prize, will be the same as last year.

TRAFFIC INCREASE 97,000 DAILY

NEW YORK—President Shonts of the Interborough, in an appeal to the public for cooperation in the handling of the shopping rush, says that for the first 10 days of December elevated traffic increased 20,000 daily over last year and subway traffic 77,000.

NEW YORK NATIONALS WIN

HAVANA—The New York Nationals defeated the Almendares Cuban team, 4 to 1, Monday.

TO RESUME INDOOR RELAY CARNIVAL AT COLUMBIA THIS YEAR

One and Two-Mile College Relays and One-Mile Invitation Scratch Race Three Most Important Events

N. Y. A. C. VS B. A. A.

NEW YORK—The Columbia University Athletic Association has announced that the indoor relay carnival, which was held annually up to last year, will be resumed during the coming winter, and that it will take place Feb. 17 in the twenty-second regiment armory. It was the intention of the association to hold the games in Madison square garden, but the fact that that building is to be torn down made necessary a change to the armory.

It is believed that the entry list this year will be larger than ever before, and a determined effort will be made to establish the carnival as an intercollegiate indoor relay championship meet, corresponding to the Pennsylvania carnival, which is held on Franklin field each spring.

The three most important events will be the one mile college relay race for the Gustavus T. Kirby cup, which is at present held by Syracuse University; the two mile college relay race for the William Fellows Morgan trophy, which is a fac-simile in silver of the Columbia king's crown, and which is held at present by Yale; and the one mile invitation scratch race for the Hugh H. Baxter cup. This trophy is at present held by the Irish-American Athletic Club, having been won by Abel Kiviat of that organization in the spring of 1910.

In addition there will be the New York Athletic Club-Boston Athletic Association relay race, which will be held at the Columbia games, because of the inability of the New York Athletic Club to hold its annual indoor carnival. There also will be a one mile intercollegiate relay race for class B teams, a one mile athletic club relay race and a one mile international guard relay race.

ANDOVER HOCKEY SCHEDULE GOOD

ANDOVER, Mass.—Manager Bell has arranged an excellent schedule of games for the Phillips-Andover Academy hockey team this season. There are 11 games in all. Among them are contests with Yale, Harvard and Dartmouth 1913. There is still one open date, and endeavors are being made to obtain a game with St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., whose teams are well known throughout the eastern states. All but four of the games are to be played at Andover. This will give the school a good chance to support the team. The schedule is: Jan. 12, Stone school; 17, Lowell Textile school; 20, Rindge Technical school; 24, Somerville high school; 27, Milton Academy at Milton; 31, open. Feb. 3, Yale 1913; 7, Harvard 1915 at Stadium; 10, Intercollegiate club second; 14, Dartmouth 1913; 17, Worcester Academy; 21, St. Marks at Southboro.

Browning, King & Co.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

For Men and Boys

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BOSTON

CONFIRM REPORT OF PRESENCE OF MAJOR ENVER BEY IN TRIPOLI

Turkish Representative Is
Said to Be Engaged in Re-
organizing the Forces of the
Ottomans and Arabs

CHARGES DENIED

Speculation over developments in the Turco-Italian war continues to be an important feature of the news in the European capitals. Reports are being constantly denied and the difficulty of obtaining correct information has been enlarged by Italy's attitude of strict censorship. The Monitor's London correspondent, however, has enjoyed special advantages in the collection of facts on the Tripoli situation and the following article reveals much that has never been told in the press despatches.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—Some time ago it was stated in the columns of this paper that Enver Bey had passed, in disguise, through Egypt, and was engaged in reorganizing the forces of the Turks and Arabs. That statement was strongly denied in the European press; it is therefore interesting to read a despatch which has just been published in Constantinople from Elhem Pasha, in command of the troops at Tobruk:

"Major Enver Bey informs me in his report, dated Nov. 24 and forwarded from Derna, that the Ottoman forces have been attacked by a detachment of the enemy, composed of one battalion of infantry, one battery of mountain guns and one company of mitrailleurs, and have been repulsed, leaving behind them 200 dead, a great number of wounded, as well as arms and ammunition."

From this it will be seen that the news supplied by The Christian Science Monitor was perfectly accurate and that by the admission of the Turkish war office, Enver Bey is in Tripoli and engaged in the way specified.

That this war in northern Africa would terminate very speedily was never supposed by any one at all conversant with the facts of the case. In the course of a conversation with an Italian gentleman well informed on the subject and in possession of the latest information from headquarters, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor referred to the recent reports to the effect that the telephonic and telegraphic communications between Italy and the rest of Europe had been cut, and it was explained that this might well have occurred owing to some of the storms that have been experienced recently, while the statement that the communications had been intentionally cut by the Italian government because a decisive victory had been gained in Tripoli and the end of the war was in sight, had no foundation in fact. As, however, no definite arrangement has as yet been made between the two countries, it is quite possible, for various reasons, by no means the least being the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Ottoman empire, that the Turkish government may be considering the advisability of accepting the terms offered to Turkey some weeks ago and considered by the Italian government to be most generous. It is quite evident that the Italian government declines absolutely to agree to any terms unless they include the absolute sovereignty over Tripoli.

Reports Exaggerated

A great many, if not a majority of the reports—certainly those referring to humane actions on the part of the Italian troops—are grossly exaggerated, he said, many of them being wholly imaginary. "It would have been quite possible," he explained, "for the Italians to have landed a large force and to have swept all before them, driving the Turks and Arabs out of all the oases in Tripoli if the situation had been considered from a purely military point of view." The progress had, however, been slow, because there was no object in sacrificing the number of troops that would have undoubtedly been lost had the military operations been carried out more rapidly. "As it is," he continued, "the conquest of the country is proceeding slowly but surely."

We then referred to the attitude of the Italian government towards the religion of the natives, once Italian authority had been finally established. "One of the principles my country has inherited from Cavour," he explained, "is a free religion in a free country, and it is this principle that we will respect as regards Tripoli. The religion of the people will most certainly be respected and no objection whatever will be made to a representative of the Caliph remaining in the country." By way of

proof, it was pointed out also that on the occasion of the feast of Bairam, which corresponds to our Easter and was celebrated quite recently, the Italian guns were not only fired in honor of the feast but the Italian authorities even arranged for a special supply of sheep to meet the requirements of the natives on this occasion.

"The time is surely most opportune," he continued, "for the Turks to accept the offer of the Italian government. Their honor has been saved, their flag has been defended, and they can well afford to say that they will now come to terms with their enemy. As regards the country itself," he explained, "it is merely a Turkish colony and is not what might be termed an integral part of the Turkish empire. For some 80 years now the Turks have held Tripoli, that is to say they have occupied a few spots of the coast, while in the interior they have but little if any authority at all, certainly not sufficient to force the natives to pay the required taxes. Tripoli has therefore cost Turkey a considerable amount and has given nothing in return. It is evident also that the indemnity which the Italian government is willing to pay would be of great assistance to the Turkish government at the present moment, for they have been endeavoring to raise considerable sums of money; indeed, it is understood, that a sum of not less than £3,000,000 will be required before the end of the present financial year, that is by March next. The financial difficulties of Turkey being considerable, it is quite possible that the authorities at Constantinople, as well as the people themselves have begun to realize," he maintained, "that the country has much to lose and nothing to gain in continuing the campaign from which Turkey cannot possibly come out victorious, added to which, as has been already publicly stated, the Italian government will naturally not be in a position to offer such satisfactory terms at a later period, as they would be in the immediate future."

May Extend Operations

Many reports have appeared lately as to the intention of the Italian government with respect to carrying their operations into the Aegean sea, and perhaps blockading or forcing the passage of the Dardanelles; but it is clear, to judge from the opinion of one who is in close touch with those directing operations from Rome or the headquarters in Tripoli, that while it is not probable, it is nevertheless possible, that Italy may be compelled to extend her operations to this quarter of the Mediterranean. If, however, it were considered essential to adopt such measures, every possible effort would be made to interfere as little as possible with the shipping of the nations not involved.

The recent decisive victory of the Italians at Benghazi, when an attempt was made by the Turks and Arabs to recapture one of the forts, has been confirmed, and it is not improbable that, taking into consideration the moral effect of the operations on the defeated party and the feeling of opposition to the continuation of hostilities which is said to be growing in Constantinople, an announcement will be made, at a somewhat earlier date than is generally anticipated, to the effect that the Turkish government is willing to discuss terms with Italy.

With regard to certain reports emanating from Turkish sources to the effect that bombs were dropped on the hospital at Ain Zara from the Italian aeroplanes, official information has been received by the "Stefani" telegraphic agency to the effect that the statement that Italian aeroplanes dropped bombs on the hospital at Ain Zara is wholly untrue. The Italian Draken balloon certainly had located a Turkish encampment at Ain Zara composed of tents of the type adopted by the Turkish army, but there were no flags or signals to denote the presence of a hospital. It is further announced that from inquiries previously made from natives, it was learned that no hospitals existed in the Ain Zara encampment, and it was not until after these inquiries were made that the bombs were dropped, and if any wounded soldiers were in any way injured it was entirely contrary to the wishes or intentions of the aviators.

Telegraphic despatches from Constantinople have also stated that the Italian men-of-war in the Red sea bombarded the open town of Akaba and shelled the hospital of that town, the commanders of the cruisers Calabria and Puglia were questioned on arriving at Massouah and reported that the only action they had taken was to fire a few shells where it was suspected that troops were collecting, care being taken to avoid damaging the villages.

Admitted the Visit

In reply to another question our informant frankly admitted that Major Enver Bey is at Benghazi, where he arrived a month or six weeks ago, having crossed Egypt in disguise exactly as described at the time in our columns, in spite of all declarations to the contrary. It would really be impossible to prevent an individual, whether a soldier or not, from crossing Egypt by that way. Indeed, it would be possible for many individuals to accomplish the feat and after all armies are made up of individuals.

The question of the passage of the Dardanelles which has also been freely discussed in the columns of the daily newspapers was also referred to; and it was made quite clear that absolutely no official communications had been

made with respect to this question, a question fraught with so much importance not only for Turkey herself, but for the whole of Europe. The idea of granting permission to Russia for the passage of her battleships through the Dardanelles has of course been raised whenever opportunity has occurred, but on every occasion the powers chiefly interested have refused to consider the question seriously, and, by more than one treaty, the situation as it now stands has been very clearly defined.

During the course of a further conversation the probability of Italy extending the zone of operations in the Aegean sea and the archipelago was also touched upon, and it may be said that the probabilities of such action being taken by Italy are at least remote, since not only Turkey herself, but the whole commerce of the world would be severely inconvenienced. As to the chance of the Italian fleet attempting to force a passage, it was declared to be frankly impossible. There is not a fleet in the world that could undertake such a task with any chance of success. Not even the British fleet itself could hope to force her way through these straits, without being practically annihilated. Again, the Dardanelles could be closed at practically a moment's notice, and in the event of any vessel creeping past the obstructions she could hardly expect to escape from the forts which are so admirably armed and masked.

Referring once more to the campaign in Tripoli itself, our informant expressed the opinion that the Italian people were no longer so enthusiastic over the war, and that the campaign, although perhaps popular among the officials, was no longer so popular among the masses. In Constantinople, however, the people were determined not to submit to what they considered the unjustifiable action of Italy, but to continue the war to the bitter end.

SEES BENEFIT TO ALL OF NEW ENGLAND IN BOSTON PORT GROWTH

All New England will share in the prosperity attending the growth of the port of Boston, said Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the new board of directors, when Boston's prospective \$9,000,000 harbor improvement plans were formally launched Monday evening before nearly 600 members of the Chamber of Commerce and invited guests at the Hotel Somerset.

Lending their aid to the celebration were Calvin Tomkins, commissioner of docks and ferries of New York, B. F. Cresson, first deputy commissioner of docks and ferries of New York; R. A. C. Smith, member of the commission to investigate port conditions and pier extensions in New York harbor, and Henry B. Seaman, consulting engineer of New York.

The speakers were Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Tomkins and Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. George S. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided. Mr. Bancroft said the port problem is one of great magnitude and urged the public to be patient. Mr. Tomkins told of what had been accomplished in New York and of the interest which the people there are taking in Boston's opportunity. Mayor Fitzgerald said that Boston had made a start which puts it in line for commercial development with the leading cities of the world.

Governor Foss was the only speaker scheduled who did not appear. Mayor Gaynor of New York, who was invited but found it impossible to attend, sent a message of regret through Commissioner Tomkins, who said that New York's chief executive hoped for an opportunity in the near future to enjoy Boston's hospitality. Each speaker urged the necessity for the support of the port directors by the business interests and people of the city and President Smith offered the full support of the chamber.

On the platform in the banquet hall sat many representatives of commercial interests. There were Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the New Haven road; Charles Francis Adams, 2d, president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; John J. Martin, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; the Boston port directors in addition to the chairman, including Francis T. Bowles, William F. Fitzgerald, George E. Smith and Joseph A. Conry; Elwyn G. Preston, chairman of the chamber's committee on foreign trade; Representative Charles H. Brown, father of the port of Boston bill; Jerome Jones, chairman of the committee on maritime affairs of the chamber; W. Rodman Peabody, chairman of the chamber's committee on metropolitan improvements; James H. Hustis, first vice-president of the Boston & Albany railroad, the invited guests from New York and officials from the Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Pledges Support

Mayor Fitzgerald pledged the support of his office to the port directors, saying that the city government has already started by street widenings and other development of Boston harbor, it would national business which the harbor improvement is sure to bring. Urging bankers to take up the campaign, he said:

"Now that the state has done its duty in the appropriation of \$9,000,000 for the

development to prepare for the additional duty of the financial men of Boston to lend their support to the movement by a proper backing of commercial and industrial enterprises, to the end that the community may see its fullest possible development as speedily as possible.

"Boston's great asset is the ocean, and the banking community was appealed to some time ago by the Chamber of Commerce to raise \$1,000,000 for the building of a steamship line between Boston and Texas. This has not been done, though the state in the meanwhile has voted \$9,000,000 for improvements to our harbor."

Commissioner Tomkins' speech was full of encouragement for Boston's future, with an efficient dock board at work. He declared that the cheaper handling of commodities in and out of a city is the basis on which the entire civic structure rests.

"No protective legislation can safeguard a seaport against the enterprise of its rivals," said Mr. Tomkins. "No competition is so sharp and unrestricted as that which exists between the world's great ports. Commerce seeks the cheapest and best port, and locally established trade, no matter how great its volume and inertia, can resist the disintegrating effects of better terminal and transportation facilities elsewhere."

"I expect that in competition with New York and the other seacoast cities your commissioners will seek to promote the interests of Boston, but in doing the best they can for their home city they will be doing the best they can for every inland city and for every acre of farm land in the country by lowering the cost of transportation of its products. The principal factor in the cost of living is generally found to be the cost of transportation."

"The cheap handling of commodities in and out of a city, including its food, fuel, raw materials and finished products, is the basis on which the entire civic structure rests, and this fact has been too much lost sight of."

"Railroad terminals are the weakest part of the system in the United States, being arranged for individualistic use, and not for coordination with other railroads or with the city's plan of growth. The railroads must cooperate with the cities and with each other. If they do not do this of their own accord, the national state and city authorities will inevitably bring pressure to accomplish the result."

"Every part of the port should be planned for its best natural use, with the expectation of ultimately connecting all parts by rail and water so as to realize an organic whole. All lands available for industrial use back of the frontage should be made potentially accessible by railroad switches, so that every possible factory site may ultimately be connected with all the roads and with the warehouses at the docks."

"Climatic conditions of Boston for cotton manufacture, its coastwise facilities for obtaining raw materials for manufacture cheaply, and the immense New England reservoir of intelligent and highly skilled labor which it can draw upon afford great opportunities for industrial expansion."

"We cannot hope at Manhattan to effect direct passenger transfers between the steamers and the cars. Conditions being as they are, it would appear that Boston will have an advantage over us."

Cooperation Is Urged

"I have always held that New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore have more to work for in common than in unfriendly competitive rivalry. The ocean ferry service of New York to other parts of the world affords facilities such as these cities cannot hope to rival for the transshipment not only of its com-

modities, but of theirs as well, and the very best and cheapest communications should be secured between New York and these other cities, in order that their industrial development may take advantage of its world-wide transshipment facilities."

Chairman Bancroft, praised by President Smith for his share in the "real Boston campaign," explained that he would not tell how the directors hoped to solve their problems, but rather to take an account of stock.

"The first task before us," said Mr. Bancroft, "is to make certain there is a full and free public understanding of our aims and purposes. There is no denying that in the public mind the present impression is that our primary purpose is to build docks and pier to the deepening of waterways. That function belongs to us, but more important is the building of business which shall make such docks and improved waterways a necessity."

"Our hopes are not only to facilitate the transshipment of goods from the pierhead, but to smooth the way of such goods to the pier and to increase their volume. Thus not only are warehousing conditions given into our care, but the terminal and rail conditions as well. Anything in the way of a handicap which interferes with the shipment of Boston goods—yes, Massachusetts goods—out of the port of Boston is deserving of our attention to the best of our ability."

"Thus I am aiming to speak not only to the gentlemen who work and labor along our waterfront, but also to the business men, the manufacturers, the workmen themselves, throughout New England. We want their confidence, their assistance, for success in our efforts cannot but be reflected in their own financial affairs."

"Every cent or fraction of a cent cut off the charges of the port of Boston means that the manufacturer will be able to do business by so much a lower rate in his home territory. It will mean that more money will be available for wages, that more money will be available for development and that he will be put on just so much better basis to enter into this great country-wide competition for business. It may mean that a man with a state business by reason of better rates can enter the national, yes, international market."

Belongs to New England

"Nothing could be more unfortunate than for the people to think of this as merely a Boston project. It belongs to the whole state, to New England, and the benefits will flow down to each and every man in this great territory."

"We have as you know the Commonwealth flats, 152 acres filled. On the southerly side of Summer street there are some 43 acres, and within, say, 20 minutes' hauling distance of the center of the city immediately available for warehouses and industrial purposes. Northerly of Summer street by the pierhead line and the reserved channel there are 109 acres of filled land and a large area of flats appurtenant thereto which naturally lend themselves to dock development."

"In East Boston we have about 100 acres on the east side close to the shore, and a large area of flats, outside and appurtenant thereto, extending to the back channel, to the Winthrop shore and including the Apple island flats."

"There are but few cities in the country which have so many opportunities for improvement, and so close to the actual city, when proper transportation conditions have been provided for. It is a territory which should be alive not alone with docks and warehouses loaded with manufactured goods but with buildings in which the goods themselves are being manufactured."

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JOHN BIGELOW PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK.—John Bigelow, the celebrated American author and journalist and diplomat, passed away today at his home in Gramercy park. He was born in Malden, N. Y., on Nov. 25, 1817.

On April 30 he returned from a trip abroad and on May 24 he spoke at the opening of the new public library here as president of the board of trustees. The following day he went to his summer home, "The Squirrels" at Highland Falls, up the Hudson river. There he set to work on his book of memoirs, part of which has already been published.

John Bigelow, publicist and former minister to France, was a contemporary of Daniel Webster, a partner of William Cullen Bryant and a friend of Samuel J. Tilden. Fifty years ago, when the civil war was on, he was at the height of his career. He was a warm friend of Lincoln and during part of the war was consul to Paris. Afterwards he became ambassador to France.

He went to Union College, from which he graduated in 1837. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He became an inspector of Sing Sing prison, but after a few years, having a bent for writing, he became associated with Bryant in the ownership of the Evening Post. He sold his interest in that paper when he went to France.

After his return to America he engaged for a time in politics, after which he lived for several years in Germany, keeping up his studies and writings. He returned to America to become executor of the estate of Samuel J. Tilden, his warmest personal friend.

Among his books have been "Life of William Cullen Bryant," "The Useful Life, a Crown to the Simple Life," "What Shall We Do for Our ex-Presidents, and What Shall They Do for Us?" He wrote a number of biographies and historical works that have become classics.

BEVERLY PASSES POLICE PENSION

BEVERLY, Mass.—A police pension bill was passed over the veto of Mayor F. A. Dodge by a vote of 7 to 2 at a meeting of the board of aldermen last night. The bill has been on the table several months.

The mayor's veto on the order for the removal of projecting signs over the sidewalks was sustained by the aldermen. In the future all merchants having signs which project over the sidewalks will be required to file a bond relieving the city of all responsibility.

The road leading to the Salem reservoir, known as the Salem Reservoir road, was named Sohler road by the aldermen last night, after William B. Sohler, chairman of the highway commission.

"FOREFATHERS" MEETING HELD

"Forefathers" meeting of the Boston Congregational Club was held last night in Ford hall. The guests were the Rev. and Mrs. Albert J. Lyman of South church, Brooklyn, the Rev. and Mrs. Howard A. Bridgman of the Congregationalist, Isaac T. Ripley of the Young Men's Congregational Club and the Rev. Daniel W. Waldron and Miss Waldron of the City Missionary Society.

Dr. Lyman spoke on the "Underlying Unity of the Religious History of New England." He gave a lively account of the past religious differences in New England, but maintained that they were surface differences merely, and had not interfered with a deeper and larger unity.

GOOD ROADS DAY TO BE SELECTED

TOPEKA, Kan.—A good roads day with 4000 men and 1000 teams working in Shawnee county to improve the roads next spring is being planned by good road enthusiasts and V. R. Parkhurst, county engineer.

Mr. Parkhurst has visited and talked with many merchants, farmers and others, and feels certain that his plan can be carried out.

"At least 95 per cent of the men I talked to were enthusiastic over the plan," said the county engineer. "I met farmers who offered both a man and team, or even more toward such an undertaking."

"Merchants, many of them, with whom I talked declared they could not go out on such work themselves, but they declared they would put up from \$3 to \$5, whatever was necessary, to employ a substitute."

NEW GERMANTOWN FACTORY

DEDDHAM, Mass.—A factory in which celluloid combs will be made is being erected in Germantown by Louis and Jacob Lehmer of Boston and Frederick Wieland of New York city. The building will be completed about Feb. 1.

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Players and the Playhouse

"TAMING OF THE SHREW"

Shubert theater—E. H. Sothern and Miss Julia Marlowe in "Taming of the Shrew," by William Shakespeare. Chief persons in the cast:

Baptista.....William Harris
 Vincentio.....Milando Tilden
 Lucentio.....Frederick Lewis
 Petruchio.....Mr. Sothern
 Gremio.....France Bendtsen
 Hortensio.....Thomas Coleman
 Tranio.....John Taylor
 Biondello.....V. L. Granville
 Grumio.....Rowland Buckstone
 Katherine.....Miss Marlowe
 Bianca.....Miss Nora Lamson
 Widow.....Miss Millicent McLaughlin

There was a full house at the Shubert last night and it was good to hear it break into waves of merriment over the wit of this mellow old farce, and shout with glee at the robust fun with which Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe have packed it through comical byplay, some of it subtle, much of it boisterous, and all of it unflaggingly amusing. Mr. Sothern acts the swaggering Bellowing Petruchio with a fine relish, and Miss Marlowe is a delight to the eye, ear and imagination in her impersonation of the vixen who was slammed out of her shrewishness by the violent assumed bad temper of her husband. The stars have never given a more spirited performance here. Their company is admirable.

The version differs considerably from most others in that Bianca's scenes are minimized and the rather feeble mixup of the fathers is given more fully than usual. The latter serves to round out the evening, however, softening the boisterous scenes in Petruchio's house into the charming ending of the play at the supper when Petruchio proves that Katherine is even more obedient than the soft Bianca and the marrying widow.

Miss Marlowe's reading of the speech of counsel at the end was rich, warm, womanly, and as gratifying to hear as a Schumann idyll. And how much she made of the few chances Katherine has. Some may say that this Katherine does not bear out her reputation as a shrew, but there is justification in Shakespeare's plan of the play, for Katherine's shrewishness is outlived and struck impotent by the ranting of her swashbuckler wooer. What could be more humorously pathetic than her hungry search for food at midnight, or her patient endurance of Petruchio's jabs at her head as she laps up her tardy broth?

The audience responded with a shout of laughter to the wealth of meaning in the final word of a speech in which Katherine explains her mistaking of a man for a maid because of the "dazzling of her eyes by the sun." She said sun with a tentative inflection and with a look for approval toward Petruchio. Again there were several emotions in the slides of her voice when speaking the word husband; protest, love, weariness, patient submission, yet still unbroken self respect.

Petruchio's is a more straightforward part, and royally Mr. Sothern played it. He pranced, he howled, he sprang upon tables and ranted, he bowled his servants over, routed the shopkeepers, and punctuated his shouts with cracks of his whip. And through it all he maintained transparently the character of the good fellow who would be tender with his Katherine once he had softened her. It was all first-rate Elizabethan fooling. Mr. Sothern was in the highest spirits, apparently, and everywhere in the play his reading has improved over his performances in previous years. It is rare that he has not noticeably given undue stress to unimportant syllables. His performance and that of Miss Marlowe is a wonder when one thinks of the vitality of it all, the breadth and swing, the Elizabethan largeness that is like a breath from the great ocean after some of the stuffy little cramped plays we have seen this season.

The support is admirable. William Harris improves with the mellowing years. A sweeter, more urbane, yet human father, distracted with a perverse daughter, it would be hard to imagine. Rowland Buckstone gave another of his laughable clowns and Miss Lamson was sweet in her brief scenes as Bianca. Milando Tilden did much through repose and pantomime in a slight part and Frederick Lewis was all his part permitted as the romantic Lucentio.

The settings were a constant pleasure to the eye and there was care in the lighting effects. The stage management was pictorial and had the breadth and speed needed to give the right rhythm to the piece. The incidental Elizabethan music provided by the Biondi brothers colored several scenes pleasantly. There

AMUSES AND CHARMS AS KATHERINE



Miss Julia Marlowe as the heroine of "Taming of the Shrew" with E. H. Sothern at the Shubert

were curtain calls after every scene, five after the third act.

For the rest of the week the repertoire will be as follows: Tonight and Saturday night, "Macbeth"; tomorrow afternoon, "Twelfth Night," evening, "Romeo and Juliet"; Thursday night, "The Merchant of Venice"; Friday night, "Hamlet," and Saturday matinee "As You Like It."

BIJOU THEATER

Another attractive program is being given at the Bijou theater this week. The motion pictures, "The Substitute," "In the Baggage Coach Ahead," "The International Heartbreaker," "George Warrington's Escape" and "Eskimos in Labrador" are instructive and entertaining. Much amusement is caused by the comedy, "The Lad from Sagamore," given with great activity on the part of the cast. Shubert's "Serenade" is rendered with feeling by Elmer Crawford, violinist, while "Mazurka," by Mlynarski was agreeably played by Albert Florence. Other attractions are monologues by Grace Hilton, soprano solo by Gertrude Breene and lantern views of kite flying on Great Blue Hill.

OTHER BOSTON AMUSEMENTS

"The Seven Sisters," one of the jolliest comedies of the season, is in its final week at the Hollis, with Charles Cherry and Miss Jean Murdoch heading the cast of comedians.

"The Pink Lady" has begun at the Colonial what is sure to be the longest run of any musical play here this season. The music is exceptionally pretty and Hazel Dawn and Frank Lator head the large cast.

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," the funniest play of the season, is in the closing week of its stay at the Park. Hale Hamilton and Miss Frances Ring head the cast of lively funmakers.

"Everywoman" has entered upon the closing weeks of its engagement at the Majestic. The piece is notable for its sumptuous production, unusually fine cast and Mr. Chadwick's illustrative music.

Ralph Herz is in his closing week at the Tremont in "Dr. De Luxe." "Mutt and Jeff," a cartoon musical comedy, is still on view at the Globe. The Irish singers are still the feature of the vaudeville bill at the National. Chinko, the juggler, Van Hoven, the eccentric musician, and a good variety of other acts complete the bill. Once, again the familiar play, "East Lynne," is offered at the Grand Opera House where it began a week's engagement Monday evening. The theme is too well known to theater-goers to describe, and all of the stirring emotion and pathos is brought out. Throughout the five acts Evelyn Knapp as Cornelia Carlyle furnishes cheerful relief by her funny antics. Margaret Dunwoode acted the role of Lady Isabel.

CRAIG CO. AT NORTHAMPTON

NORTHAMPTON—John Craig and his company from the Castle Square theater, Boston, gave an invitation performance last evening of "The End of the Bridge," at the Academy of Music, under the direction of a committee of citizens of this city interested in the advancement of the best in the modern drama. A large audience was pleased with Miss Lincoln's prize play and the acting by the original cast. This was the first performance of the play by Mr. Craig and his company outside of Boston. In the large audience were students from Smith and Amherst Colleges, and many came over from Springfield. In the cast were Mr. Craig, Miss Mary Young, Miss Henrietta McDannel, Miss Mabel Colcord, George Hassell, Walter Walker and Albert Hickey. Mr. Craig during a speech said he would surely come again.

B. F. KEITH'S

Kate Ellmore is featured on the bill this week at B. F. Keith's theater and is keeping audiences boisterously amused all the while she is on the stage with her skit, "The Irregular Army," which is filled with the pointed jests so popular in vaudeville. Sam Williams renders good assistance.

For contrast there was "Yo Colonial Septette," a beautifully produced and refined musical act, with Charles Edwards as the specialist with his cornet. Mack and Walker gave a popular sketch called "The Dollar Bill." Homer B. Mason, Marguerite Keeler & Co. gave a comedy sketch in which there was much real acting, and Jacob's comedy circus showed what funmakers dogs can be trained to be. Others are Wilson brothers, German comedians; Murphy and Francis, singers and dancers; Sayton trio of contortionists, Asahi Japanese troupe of clever entertainers.

Coronation Pictures

The Coronation pictures began their last week yesterday at Tremont Temple and their record run of five months will be ended next Monday with two holiday performances. On Friday afternoon and evening of this week they will be given in connection with a lecture by Charles Wellington Furlong, F. R. G. S., on "Brazil and Uruguay," illustrated with colored slides and motion pictures.

Dorothy Donnelly as Star

The first Boston production of "The Princess Zim-Zim," the latest play of Edward Sheldon, the young Harvard author, will take place tomorrow night at the Plymouth theater. The new play will introduce Miss Dorothy Donnelly as a star, under the management of Lieber & Co. She will be assisted by John Barrymore, Lee Baker, John G. Sparks, James Lounsbury, Edith May, Olive May and Suzanne Sheldon. The play is booked for a limited engagement with the usual Wednesday and Saturday matinees and extra matinees on Christmas and New Year.

"The Concert" Not Musical

"The Concert," which David Belasco presents at the Hollis Street theater beginning with a Christmas matinee, is not a musical play. Its name has induced many to think that it is a musical play of some kind. It is said to be a delightful comedy, but with a serious vein, too. The only musical feature about the play is its musical atmosphere—its chief character is a musician—and two piano solos that are played by Leo Dietrichstein, who acts the principal part.

"Trail of the Lonesome Pine"

The sale of seats for "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," with Charlotte Walker, which opens Christmas night for an indefinite engagement at the Boston theater, begins today. The play is from the novel of the same name by John Fox, Jr., dramatized by Eugene Walter. Charlotte Walker will take the part of June, and her supporting company includes W. S. Hart, Berton Churchill, Lillian Dix, Richard Sterling, George Woodward, Willard Robertson, Alice Lindahl and Cyrus Wood.

"The Wizard of Oz"

There are no performances at the Castle Square theater this week till Friday, but the box office is open all day to take care of the sale of seats to the novel of the same name by John Fox, Jr., dramatized by Eugene Walter. Charlotte Walker will take the part of June, and her supporting company includes W. S. Hart, Berton Churchill, Lillian Dix, Richard Sterling, George Woodward, Willard Robertson, Alice Lindahl and Cyrus Wood.

NEW YORK NOTES

Wilton Lackaye will appear Tuesday evening at the Bijou theater in "The Stranger," a melodrama by Charles T. Dazey.

"Ben Hur," with new settings and costumes, will be revived Saturday evening at the New Amsterdam theater. The cast runs: Ben Hur, Richard Buhler; Messala, Edwin H. Robins; Simonides, Oscar Ayde; Iras, Adelaide Nowak; Mother of Hur, Lillian Lawrence; Esther, Cecil Kern.

The Irish players at Maxine Elliott's theater this week are acting "Harvest," "The Workhouse Ward," "Falsely True," "The Rising of the Moon," "The Image" and "Spreading the News."

"Bunty Pulls the Strings" will reach its one hundredth performance next Tuesday. Edmund Breese is acting in vaudeville at the Colonial in a sketch called "Copy."

Dec. 25—Otis Skinner in "Kismet," an Arabian night tale, Knickerbocker; "Pinafore," Manhattan; "The Wedding Trip," new comic opera by Reginald DeKoven, Broadway theater.

CHICAGO NOTES

"The Round Up" at McVickers and "The Bohemian Girl" at the Garrick are two popular revivals.

"Pomander Walk," with an all-British cast, is soon to be seen at the Grand. Robert Eyles is coming to Powers' in "The Arab." Frank McIntyre in "Snobs" at the Illinois is so popular that the engagement may be continued at another theater.

HERE AND THERE

Miss Sara Allgood, now acting in New York with the Irish players, and generally regarded as the most talented member of that organization, says she may stay in America under American management. She is quoted as being dissatisfied with the small salary she is receiving, and as desiring a wider scope for her abilities. She says the players received 5 to 15 shillings a week when the Abbey theater started in Dublin, and sometimes nothing. "When I was raised to 15 shillings a week I thought I owned the world," she says. Arthur Sinclair, the most versatile of the men, is also reported to have received American offers.

Winchell Smith is dramatizing "Queed" for a spring production.

William H. Crane will not interrupt the run of "The Senator Keeps House" at the Garrick, New York, but will carry out his original intention of reviving his old plays at a series of matinees. On Jan. 12 he will revive Martha Morton's comedy, "A Fool of Fortune," and on alternate weeks thereafter "His Wife's Father," "On Probation," "The Senator," "A Virginia Courtship," and possibly Bronson Howard's "The Henrietta."

Walker Whiteside has obtained the rights to "The Typhoon," the Hungarian drama with Japanese diplomatic honor as a theme, which was presented last week in German at the Irving Place theater, New York.

Mme. Simone is to return to New York to appear at the Hudson in "The Return from Jerusalem," a four-act drama by Maurice Donnay, in which she acted a season in Paris.

BOSTON ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mme. Teresa Cerutti, the noted European dramatic dancer, will give the second conference of her Thursday morning series at the Tueries Dec. 21, appearing in original dances of ancient Greece, following a short discourse on the origin of the dances.

Eddie Foy in "Over the River," a musical comedy version of "The Man from Mexico," is the Christmas attraction at the Tremont theater. Chicago liked the piece.

"The Two Orphans" is next week's play at the Grand Opera House.

William Faversham in a novel modern comedy, "The Faun," comes to the Shubert Jan. 2.

Burton Holmes is coming to Tremont Temple soon in a course of South American travel talks. The seat sale opens Jan. 3.

"Baby Mine" is the next attraction at the Majestic, with Marguerite Clark in her original role.

PLACE HIGH VALUE ON BY-PRODUCTS

A point of great interest is the manifold values of the by-products of the cotton industry, says the National Provisioner. The cotton fiber is chiefly used for the manufacture of cloth, while the by-products are used for many different purposes. For instance, the portion of the cotton fiber that remains on the seed (the lint, as it is called) is taken off in the manufacture incident to the use of the seed and is used for a variety of purposes.

It is sold at much lower rate than the other and used for stuffing pillows, horse collars and cushions, and strange to say, for adulterating shoddy. The idea of shoddy being adulterated is somewhat amusing, but this is a fact.

It is also used for making fine writing paper and for the manufacture of gun-cotton and a number of other purposes. You are all familiar with the use of the seed and the value of the hulls and cakes for feeding and other purposes. So that we have here an industry which represents in its total value more than \$800,000,000 in this country.



If you have still a gift to buy that you are very particular about here are some ideas that may throw light on your problem.

MARTHA WASHINGTON SEWING TABLE

A beautiful historic Colonial piece and a wonderfully practical work table. Solid Mahogany, \$15.

BOOK STAND

Ideal for keeping together current reading. Mahogany, \$9.

DROP-LEAF CARD TABLE

A very handsome piece of furniture and a very convenient card table. Mahogany, \$16.50.

CHAFING DISH STAND

One of the season's novelties. The four sides let down, providing extra shelf room, or close to make a cupboard for the chafing dish. Mahogany, \$12.50.

COLONIAL MIRRORS

Many rare and beautiful reproductions of Colonial mirrors in both gold and mahogany, at all prices. Mahogany, \$6, \$6.50, \$7, \$8.

TEA WAGON

Especially convenient when the service must be carried some distance. Mahogany, with exquisite inlay, \$25.

FOLDING TRAY TABLE

Carried as a tray. With the legs dropped makes a very practical table. Mahogany, \$12.

SHERATON MUSIC CABINET

Shows what these ordinarily box-like pieces of furniture may become under the transforming touch of the artist designer. Mahogany, inlay of white holly, \$17.

MUFFIN STAND

Almost as indispensable as the tea table itself. Mahogany, inlay, \$10.

NEST TABLES

No quainter or more interesting little pieces of furniture were ever made. Useful, too. Four in a nest. Mahogany, \$15.

TRIPPLICATE MIRROR

The triplicate mirror raised to the dignity of a graceful and beautiful piece of bedroom furniture. Fine mahogany, \$28.

TELEPHONE STAND and SEAT. Fill the "long-felt want" of a place to keep the telephone. Solid mahogany, \$10.

MORRIS CHAIR

A wonderfully practical, wonderfully handsome gift. Fumed oak with genuine Spanish leather cushion, \$15.

MAGAZINE STAND

A boon to the magazine reader. Mahogany, inlay, \$15.

COLONIAL TEA TRAYS

A rare assortment of these much-desired trays. Mahogany, inlay, \$1.50.

SLIDING BOOK RACK

Very rich and decorative on any desk. Mahogany, inlay, \$3.50.

Scores of other gifts in widest variety

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

SCHOOL COMMITTEE KEEPS MR. BRITTAIN AND ANSWERS MAYOR

Horace L. Brittain, elected superintendent of primary schools in Hyde Park by the Boston school committee, then vetoed by Mayor Fitzgerald on the ground that he was an alien, was Monday night unanimously reelected and a communication sent to the mayor, in which that official was told he was exceeding his authority. The mayor had also vetoed the appropriation for the salaries of Mr. Brittain and others.

The mayor's objection to Mr. Brittain that he is not an American citizen the committee felt was not well taken, in view of the fact he will become a full-fledged citizen within a few weeks.

The reply of the school committee to the mayor's veto message was in part as follows:

"All the members of the committee agree in passing the orders in question notwithstanding your honor's veto. A majority of the committee also wish to add that the reasons for the action of the committee have been stated at some length, not because they believe that your honor has any legal rights whatever in such matters as the determination of school districts, or the qualifications of masters of schools or of other teachers, but because they felt that they should treat any communication received from your honor with the respect due to the high office of mayor of Boston."

Superintendent Brooks had previously explained to the board that Mr. Brittain had come to Massachusetts from New Brunswick about seven years ago and had already received his first papers, stating his intention to become an American citizen.

The committee received a communication from former Mayor Nathan Matthews in which he protested against the location of the High School of Commerce in the Fenway, on the same grounds as he protested to Mayor Fitzgerald last week. His letter said:

"I write on behalf of various persons owning property on the Back Bay Fens," the communication reads, "to say that in view of the betterments levied and the laying out or construction of the said park, they deem the erection of the commercial high school, or any other building within the limits of said park, to be a violation of their legal rights, and that if the said construction is persisted in they will apply to the courts for appropriate relief."

SANTA FE'S NEW OFFICES. The Santa Fe railroad has moved its Boston office to 336 Washington street, next door to its old location.

ART AND ARTISTS

An exhibition of landscapes by Arthur C. Goodwin is now open at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street. The occasional glimpses of Mr. Goodwin's work seen during the past few years have aroused great expectations which are not disappointed by this more complete showing. Mr. Goodwin is one of the few painters who have been able to translate pastels into oil—changing from one medium to the other without losing the transparent freshness of one while gaining depth, richness and variety of color from the other. His technique is so simple as to be practically non-existent to the spectator. His color is in no way peculiar or different from nature, yet he is far from being a realist. Seizing upon a moment of rare beauty, he sets it down on canvas with a fleet rapidity and truth that leaves the impression that it may change at any moment.

This elusive quality is the greatest charm of his work. In looking at the pictures one actually feels the same pleasure as in looking at nature in her most capricious and charming moods. There is not a commonplace or fixed composition in the exhibition, and the variety of true and beautiful greens shown in the trees, hillsides and pastures is a revelation. Mr. Goodwin lives in Boston and finds most of his subjects near at hand, yet not one, except possibly the "Reach of the Charles River," is in the least hackneyed, and in that there is a glorious sunset that gives it distinction. Exquisite perception and poetic feeling mark "The Awakening," "Out of Bondage" and "A Caprice of Spring." The skies in all of these are remarkable with delicate clouds and wonderful effects of light. "On the Sausage" has just a glimpse of sunlight on a distant hill.

The autumn pictures are done late, when the gray of bare trees makes a foil for the scarlet and yellow of the few trees which are not yet stripped of their leaves. "Berkeley Street, Boston," is in Mr. Goodwin's earlier manner, for he made his beginning in art by doing street scenes in pastel. "The Mill Brook" is a charming composition and "The Purple Veil" and "Governor Hutchinson's Field, Milton," have fine light in them. This exhibition will remain open for two weeks.

CANDIDATES SPEAK TO CHURCH CLASS

Candidates for the school committee and the city council appeared Monday evening before the Page class of the Dudley street church and explained their positions in the present city campaign.

George E. Brock, Joseph Lee, William F. Merritt and Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, candidates for the school board, made addresses, as did Walter F. Balantyne, Thomas J. Kenny and John A. Conlithurst, Municipal League candidates for council.

U. S. LIKELY TO SETTLE OUT OF COURT TWO BIG TRUST CASES PENDING

WASHINGTON—Efforts to settle the government's two big pending "trust" cases—those of the International Harvester Company and the United Shoe Machinery Company—will probably be made as soon as Attorney-General Wickersham returns from Panama on Jan. 10.

Negotiations looking to the dissolution of the Harvester trust were begun several weeks ago by the department of justice and representatives of the company, but recently they were suspended for an examination of the books of the concern.

Mr. Wickersham also has advised Charles F. Choate, counsel for the United Shoe Machinery Company, that after his Panama trip he will discuss with representatives of that company the government's criminal and civil prosecutions begun against it.

COPLEY SOCIETY VOTES AGAINST A LINCOLN HIGHWAY

The following resolution was passed at the adjourned annual meeting of the Copley Society, Monday afternoon at Copley hall:

"Resolved, That the Copley Society wishes to express its disapproval of construction of a boulevard from Washington to Gettysburg as a memorial to Lincoln, for the following reasons: Initial expense, expense of maintenance, inadequacy of effect, incapability of monumental treatment for more than a fraction of its length."

The society expressed its approval of the location and erection of a Lincoln monument as recommended by the American Institute of Architects. Copies of the resolution were sent to United States Senators Lodge and Crane.

REDUCE THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia mint, through an order from Washington posted here, has been reduced to a subsidiary coinage department of the government.

The order to George E. Roberts, director, says that the smelting and refining plants are to be removed; that machinery is to be installed for making small coin, and that these machines will displace many employees in that branch of work.

All melting and refining work formerly done here is to be removed to New York, and the employees have been notified to apply for transfer to New York.



FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GREEK IDEA IN CREPE METEORE

Short tunic with three-piece skirt

SHORT tunics that partake of the Greek idea are pretty for young girls. This one is combined with a plain three-piece skirt. The dress is made of crepe meteor and the blouse is trimmed with little silk braid and iridescent beads. The effect is charming and the labor involved is slight.

The tunic consists of only two portions with under-arm and shoulder seams. Below the waist it is open at the sides. It can be made in the length illustrated or longer.

The skirt has only three seams. The material is fashionable and suitable, but there are others equally good. Messaline is liked for girls' dresses. Pretty, light colored crepe de chine is used, chiffon broadcloth would make up charmingly after such a model, and ivory cloth is being much worn. It would be beautiful with a design such as this one outlined with white silk cord or it could be embroidered with heavy thread in Bulgarian design.

Frills of lace finishing the sleeves make a really important feature of present styles.

They are of moderate width.

This tunic is worn with a sash and sashes are much in vogue, but the finish at the waist line can be varied almost indefinitely. Soft girldes are pretty and such a girldes terminating at the left side with a big rosette in which nestles a little bunch of flowers would be charming, for artificial flowers are used in all such ways.

For the 16-year size the tunic will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 3 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide, the width at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

Both the tunic pattern, No. 6963, and the skirt pattern, No. 7149, are cut in



sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 years of age. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SHADES OF BLUE ARE POPULAR

Trimmings in harmony and gloves and shoes matched

BLUE in all shades is in high favor for dressy gowns. All the tones ranging from goblin, wedgewood, sapphire, navy, Sevrer, turquoise and the long line of old French blues are included in the list from which fashion's elect are choosing, according to the New York correspondent of the Chicago Record Herald. Trimmings are in harmony rather than contrast, as was the rule a year ago. The best results are found in white foundations, with overdress and garniture of blue, or several shades of blue. Old embroideries, iridescent, heads and bugles are among the smart trimmings, and these are now being placed outside the veiling as often as under it. Only a few weeks ago everything in the way of ornamentation appeared under the gauze.

Many of the elaborate transparent lace robes are being mounted over colored foundations. Some of the flit mesh gowns, with the figures embroidered with colored silks, are exquisite. Such robes are seen over matching colors or contrasting tones, as one prefers. The embroidered flit gowns, over widely contrasting colors, are very ornate, and if one may have as many fancy dresses as present fashions call for, two or more striking effects make the wardrobe complete. A stunning flit lace gown seen the other evening was made over American Beauty rose satin, with deeper shades of rose and soft greens in the needlework. The square-cut bodice and short sleeves were finished with bands of beaded work in rose and foliage designs. The long, loose panel at the front had five beaded pendants swinging from the extreme edge.

One of the noticeable fads of the mo-

ment is the matching of gloves and shoes. Such striking effects as garnet velvet and ermine are matched to velvet boots with white kid tops. White long gloves provided for the same outfit have red stitching on the back and imitation raby buttons.

A pretty little fancy that is being practised by many society women is the holding of the muff in the lap at the opera, the theater, at dinners and in the ballroom. To be sure, the muff is an exquisite bit of femininity in white or other costly furs or combinations of fur and brocades or chiffon, which is the receptacle for the handkerchief and other small trifles that every woman finds necessary assets to her toilet. The idea originated with the French women, and like many other odd little conceits borrowed from fashionable Parisians, has become an established vogue in America.

Another idea that comes from the same source is the narrow bit of fur about the top of the high collar with a wide sheer frill above that falling out quite wide at the sides.

The fichu and long scarf are seen not only in face and lingerie fabrics, but also in silks, velvets and chiffons edged with fur.

Many of the odd evening gowns are composed of a series of scarfs or at least general effects give one that impression. The foundation is tight and clinging and the scarfs are practically wound about the figure, while a scarf or two is draped over the shoulders or bust to hang in one of several different effects, the Spanish mantilla being a favored style.

PRETTIEST PARIS DRESSES

Best of season's models said to be just appearing

THE prettiest dresses of the season are only appearing just now, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Times. I saw today half a dozen new models and they were beautiful. There was no difference as to cut or color, but the silhouette was changed on account of the draping. Skirts are a few inches wider than they were six weeks ago. There is no such thing as a plain skirt among the new ones. The black and white combination is just the same, also the idea of putting a great amount of white with black. For color, the yellow that is near the empire yellow is used with fine effect. Then there is also empire red and violet is also just as much seen in the new dresses.

The material used is all soft and clinging. On some afternoon frocks of charmeuse there were large motifs of all pastel tones worked in the coarsest of woolen thread. The motifs were made to imitate big buckles. Then any number of tiny buttons covered in the gossamer trimmed the drapings at the corners. Racks were so draped that they looked like flat overskirts and these employed a great number of buttons at the side, half way up, or at the ends of pieces. The dresses are made with the very long line, but the putting on of so much goods takes a great deal from the barrenness.

Ottoman in black made the best tailor dress, which could be repeated in any heavy goods. This was made with very classical, plain lines. The only garnish was the generous use of soutache across the bust and shoulders and the tops of

the arms of the long jacket. Then for half a yard up from the hem, all round the skirt, was an application of the soutache. Buttons were big molds, covered in ottoman.

A feature of the gowns that were half tailor was that all the buttonholes were immense, just the size of the great buttons put on the jackets and on the skirts, for such dresses employed at least a couple of dozen in trimming, counting panels and drapings. I saw nothing of piping, which means that it has passed. Piping always gave a heavy look to any dress, and so many seams are used nowadays that inserted into each the piping soon became a nuisance. The perfectly plain seam is the thing, and a jacket is no longer cut up into so many pieces as formerly, either. The straight, quiet classical effect is seen in the best cuts.

Another feature of the gowns seen today was that the skirts of evening dresses were longer at the back and seemed to give more room in stepping. At all events the back did not jerk about at every movement of the feet, as have the evening skirts for the past year. The gowns all follow the lines of the figure front and back, but they are much more refined.

The black mousseline or satin corsages, with pieces of white underneath, are lovely. Lace is much used on corsages, too, and heavy lace is given preference. Nearly all the corsages are cut minus a collar, and one may or may not wear a collar of net or point d'esprit, for either is fashionable.

TRIED RECIPES

CHEESE CUSTARDS

BEAT up four eggs; add half a cup of boiling milk, four tablespoons of grated cheese, seasoning of salt, pepper and red pepper. Pour into small molds, stirring all the time so as not to let the cheese settle. Stand molds in a saucepan, allowing the water to come within an inch of the top; simmer gently until set. Cut slices of bread and butter into a frying pan and when hot fry to a golden brown. Put a custard on each and brown in oven. Garnish with parsley.

ORANGE AMBROSIA

Put a layer of sliced oranges in a dish and sugar them. Then a layer of cocoanut grated, then another of oranges and so on until dish is full.

CORNISH CUTLETS

Trim slices of cold meat, preferably veal or lamb, cut about one-fourth of an inch thick, sprinkle them with salt, pepper and a few drops each of tomato catsup. Have ready some hot well-mashed potatoes into which some egg yolks have been beaten. Cover each slice of meat with potato and smooth with a knife. Dip into beaten egg, diluted with a little milk, cover with bread crumbs and fry in hot fat.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING

Take a large cupful of molasses and beat them well together; add to them a quart of boiling milk, a little salt and a tablespoon of ginger and a piece of butter the size of an egg. Butter your pudding dish and turn in the pudding; let stand a little while to thicken, then as you put it in the oven turn in a pint of cold milk, but do not stir.

MEAT CROQUETTES

Use beef, mutton, lamb, chicken, veal or fish. To one pound meat use one-fourth pound bread crumbs, except in the case of fish, where potato is used. Moisten with gravy, cream or a butter sauce and mix with beaten egg. Season with celery, salt, pepper and salt, but omit the celery and add catsup to the beef and fish mixture. Fry in deep fat.

LANCASHIRE PIE

Take cold beef or veal, chop and season as for hash; have ready hot mashed potatoes, seasoned; put in a shallow baking dish first a layer of meat, then a layer of potatoes. When the dish is full smooth over the top of potato and make little holes in which place bits of butter. Bake a nice brown.—Los Angeles Tribune.

PSYCHE KNOT AND THE FRINGE

Features in new fashions of hair dressing

THE two strongest features in new fashions for dressing the hair are the Psyche knot and the fringe. At present fringes are merely little locks across the forehead, and make an attractive finish to loosely waved tresses that are brought back from the face, slightly puffed at the sides, to convey an impression of abundant locks, and twisted in a Psyche knot at the back of the head.

One of the pleasing features of this revival of a classic style of coiffure, says Harpers Bazar, is the fact that the knot may be worn high or low on the head. A woman must study the position that proves most becoming to her face, and arrange her knot accordingly.

In connection with the last mode appear braids, transformations and curls in new arrangements. A braid, for instance, is brought around the base of the Psyche and fastened in a loop on each side near the crown of the head. The effect is very pretty and the braid prevents the knot from sliding downward.

Simplicity of coiffure is aided by parting the hair in the middle and waving it back from the part at the sides.

To make this method of hair dressing easy to a busy woman or possibly to the owner of scant tresses, transformations are built with the parted center. Pompadours are planned to fit about faces to which this style of arrangement is particularly becoming.

Another smart hair decoration is the band, which will be worn in somewhat different materials and for the evening.

LIVING ROOM OF PRESENT DAY

Taking a wider scope in its fittings and occupation

IT is important in house furnishing to distinguish between the living room and the drawing room.

The one should receive a utilitarian treatment; it should be the place that its name implies, and its contents should be chosen with a view to use and everyday living.

The drawing room, on the other hand, permits of stately treatment, and meets the wants of formal occasions.

With the passing of the more ceremonious entertainment in the average American household, says the Newark News, we witness the disappearance of the drawing room, and the substitution of the more comfortable mode of furnishing.

Where only one room in the home is used as the assembling place for the family, the dignified parlor seems almost out of the question. In this case, however, it is well to bear in mind that we cannot introduce rigid lines, or perishable pieces. If the room is for use, it should give that idea. Magazines, work baskets, books, writing materials, have their place here, and are not litter, but a part of the purpose of the room.

It is a grave mistake to put into this sort of room furnishings which are easily spoiled by comfortable habits. Often the home-maker intends everything to be used, but supplies things which, in a short time, are defaced and become ugly and unsightly for that reason.

The popular craze for mahogany has led many an otherwise sensible woman to select for her sitting room or very informal library, a center table of mahog-

any, with the result that the family was either denied the use of the table to place thereon work, books, papers and the like, or else, in a short time, found itself daily gazing upon a ruined surface. The glass top, however, is acting as a saving grace nowadays. Care must be taken to slightly lift this from the wooden table top, or moisture will gather with still greater detriment to the mahogany.

Nowhere in furnishing perhaps is wider scope possible than in the making of the living room, and nowhere is the family attitude more visibly expressed. But even with the large range permitted the rules of suitability should receive their just due of consideration.

No one very elegant article should promise a drawing room when the rest of the room is planned on a more cozy plane. This is happening all too often with us today, because we are still in a period of transition between the parlor and informal gathering place.

It is very true that necessity often compels us to retain our past parlor splendors with our newer acquisitions.

But without exception if these possessions can possibly be spared, if their presence is not absolutely demanded for use and comfort, they might better be replaced by empty space.

Costly but inappropriate bric-a-brac never finds excuse for being, and has neither decorative nor practical value.

The modern code is that nothing at all is much better than 'bad art. We are learning the simple joy of appreciating a few good lines and of leaving the rest of our spaces empty.

PALATABLE WINTER DISHES

Two salads and other good eatables

TWO excellent salads are available with pears still in market and with red winter apples. For the apples hollow some pretty ones out to form cups, and let these stand in water with a little lemon juice squeezed into it until serving time. Mix some of the apple pulp with cut-up celery and grape-fruit, and stir in some good mayonnaise. Fill the apple cups (after drying thoroughly) with this mixture. Decorate them with cherries stuffed with hazel nuts. Serve

with toasted crackers and cream cheese.

For the pear version peel three or four large pears, cut them in halves lengthwise, and core them. Simmer gently (they must not become quite soft, but merely approach tenderness) in water containing just a little sugar. Use the sugar in proportion of one tablespoonful to two cups of water, and flavor with the juice of a lemon. Drain, cool, and lay the pears upon the salad mixture for the apple salad, omitting, of course, the apple.

From Oct. 1 to April 1 scallops are in season in our markets, so that we welcome these little bivalve-mollusks annually within practically the same time limit as the oyster.

They resemble oysters in the fact that they make a tasty stew, and this despite the fact that to most housekeepers they are known only as a creamed or fried dainty. The scallop stew is prepared like an oyster stew, save that a quart of scallops are substituted for the other shellfish.

They are also delicious as a "devil." The following directions are for a quart of scallops: Clean as usual, drain, and bring to the boiling point, after which they are to be drained once more and the liquor reserved. Reduce a third cup of butter to a cream, season it with a third teaspoonful of made mustard, a pinch only of cayenne, a teaspoonful of salt. Add to this two thirds of a cup of the liquor that has been reserved and the scallops, which have been chopped. Let them stand 30 minutes, after which they are put in a baking dish, covered with crumbs, and baked 20 minutes.

For the fried dainty a quart is cleaned as before and turned into a skillet to cook until they shrivel. Drain them now and dry between cheesecloth. Seasoning is added, after which the shellfish are rolled in fine bread crumbs, dipped in egg, again rolled in the crumbs and fried two minutes in deep hot fat. Drain dry on absorbent paper.

Another tasty luncheon dish is cold veal rechouffe. This is a specially nice and appetizing way to use a remnant of cold meat. Prepare this sauce first of all. A tablespoonful of butter melted and heated and a sliced onion cooked gently in it until the onion browns delicately. This must be done without scorching. Add next a cup of veal stock (or any soup or gravy if the first named cannot be had). Into this put the juice from half a can of mushrooms and then two cups of cold, cut-up veal (scallops). Or the meat may be sliced if the remnant allows of this. Now make the mixture hot, cut up half a can of mushrooms and add them to it, and last of all add quickly the beaten yolks of two eggs. Cook for two minutes and serve with potato croquettes.—New York Times.

ORANGE GELATINE

Soak one half box of gelatine in one-fourth pint of cold water for five minutes, then stir into it one-half pint of boiling water; add one-half pint of sugar and stir until the sugar has dissolved, when strain and let cool. When the jelly is beginning to set, mix with the gelatine one pint of grape fruit pulp and juice (the pulp free from membrane), and the strained juice of a Florida orange. Pour into prepared half-shells of grape fruit or orange, or in a mold and set on ice till firm.

White corduroy collars, trimmed with fringe, are used as a finishing touch to many of the new street suits.

LLOYD'S OPERA GLASSES

White or Oriental Pearl Opera Glasses

The popular Duchesse and Marquise Styles. Heavy Gilt Mounting. Achromatic Lenses.

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This is the finest Opera Glass we have ever sold at so low a price

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Special Articles That Explain the News

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THESE, added to the news itself, give more than usual interest to the clean and wholesome pages of

Wednesday's Monitor



Buy Oranges and Grapefruit No Human Hand Has Touched—That Have Been Handled Solely by White-Gloved Workmen

In the great groves of Florida, belonging to growers affiliated with the Florida Citrus Exchange, each picker of fruit wears white gloves.

Every piece of fruit is clipped, not pulled, and the baskets are lined with canvas, several inches from the bottom, to avoid bruising.

The big wagons which carry the fruit to the packing-houses have heavy springs—the drivers wear white gloves. The fruit is then most carefully inspected—the inspectors wear white gloves.

Every piece of accepted fruit is washed by machinery. From the washers the fruit falls into bins. It is then wrapped in tissue-paper, and carefully packed in boxes—all this by more white-gloved workmen.

Your dealer can supply you oranges and grapefruit in these self-same boxes—and will if you insist. Every box contains booklet telling how to serve citrus fruits, and coupon good for half the price of tableware in silver and cut-glass. (Booklet without coupon for four cents in stamps mailed to the Florida Citrus Exchange, Tampa, Fla.) To make sure you get the right fruit, look for this mark, in big red letters—

FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE

MINIMUM WAGE BILL READY AND DATE IS NAMED FOR HEARING

(Continued from page one)

boards. The members of wage boards shall be compensated at the same rate as jurors.

Each wage board will consider the minimum wage, whether by time rate or piece rate, which is suitable for a woman employee of ordinary ability in the industry in question, and also the suitable minimum wage for learners and apprentices and for minors below the age of 18 years. When two-thirds of the members of the wage board for any industry agree upon a minimum wage determination, and report such determination to the commission the determination will give public notice of its intention to issue an order declaring said determination to be the legal minimum wage for women or minors for that industry, and shall likewise give notice of a public hearing thereon to be held within 30 days. After such public hearing it may issue such order to be effective in 60 days from the date of the order, and after said order is effective, it shall be unlawful for any employer in said industry to employ a woman or a minor for less than the rate of wages specified for such women or minors.

In case a wage board shall make a recommendation of a wage determination in which a majority but less than two-thirds of the members concur, the commission in its discretion may report such recommendation and the pertinent facts relating thereto to the general court.

For any industry in which a minimum time rate only has been established the commission may issue to any woman a special license authorizing the employment of such licensee for a designated wage less than the legal minimum wage, provided it is not less than the special minimum wage fixed for said person.

Every employer of women and minors shall keep a register of the names and addresses of all women and minors employed by him, and shall on request permit the commission or any of its members or agents to inspect it. The act provides for fines of from \$10 to \$50 and imprisonment from 10 days to three months.

JURY ACCEPTED FOR THE TRIAL OF INDICTED PACKERS

CHICAGO—There were two empty places in the indicted packers' jury box shortly before noon today, and Judge Carpenter had already ordered a fourth venire of 50 takersmen to be summoned for Thursday, when the defense suddenly announced that it would withdraw its peremptory challenge of Edward J. Ryan, and followed this up by qualifying J. R. Harvey. Then they tendered the jury to the government. Counsel for the prosecution immediately accepted it.

"The 12 men were sworn. As finally accepted the jury is as follows: J. E. Harvey, grocer, Wilton Center; Edward J. Ryan, contracting foreman, Streator; Asa Bangister, farmer, Naperville; H. I. Bucklin, farmer, Dundee; Burton H. Meyers, insurance solicitor, Naperville; W. J. Thomas, clerk, Ottawa; Thomas Scott, millwright, Chicago; Adam Clow, farmer, Plainfield; Jacob Glim, baker, Ottawa; J. C. Edwards, telephone inspector, Streator; H. O. Bates, head of a tailoring firm, Chicago; C. H. Nare, salesman, Chicago. The jury will select its own foreman.

As soon as the jury was sworn court recessed, with the agreement that District Attorney Wilkerson would begin his opening statement on behalf of the prosecution this afternoon.

MR. TAFT NAMES POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON—President Taft today nominated the following postmasters: Massachusetts—Clara S. Hill, Amherst; Charles Newhall, Danvers; Ella M. Ward, Miller's Falls; Lester E. Libby, South Hamilton; Agnes J. Smith, Stockbridge; Paul R. Bridge, Ware; Edwin F. Myer, Woburn; Thomas A. Hill, Georgetown. New Hampshire—Lilla B. Sargent, Canaan; George D. Stevens, Durham.

AEROPLANE SEIZURE EVADED

(By the United Press) BOISE LE DUC, Holland.—Officers early today raided an aviation agency here which was alleged to have received a large order for machines to be used by the Turkish army. The proprietors learned of the impending raid, and shipped their machines out several hours before it was made. The aeroplanes are now supposed to be on their way to Turkey. The government claims that the agency was violating the neutrality laws.

HOTEL AND TENEMENTS BURNED

WEBSTER, Mass.—Fire early today damaged the Maxent hotel in this town to the extent of \$50,000. Forty guests escaped. In the rear of the building two families occupied tenements, and these were burned out. John A. McQuaid owned the building and also was proprietor of the hotel.

MALDEN TO HEAR RECITAL

The third recital of the Malden Musical Club will be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 in the reception hall of the Malden Auditorium building.

JUVENILE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA TO GIVE OPERA HOUSE RECITAL

(Continued from page one)

been arranged by Conductor Russell. One is to be the use of a chorus of 12 altos and sopranos, six boys and six girls, in the rendition of the "Carmen" selections and the other the presentation of a waltz, composed by the conductor's brother, aged 11.

The use of such a small chorus in connection with an orchestral recital is something new in the musical world and was an original idea with the young leader, who would not be turned from this innovation by the advice of his elders and who promises a pleasing and legitimate effect with these voices. The original waltz has been carefully orchestrated by Mr. Russell, Jr., and the solo parts given to his brother, who is first cellist in the orchestra, and to the concert master. It was the intention of Miss Alice Nielsen and George Copeland to appear at this recital but with the departure of both from the city, their names have necessarily been withdrawn from the program.

According to Miss Nielsen, who had already rehearsed with the juvenile orchestra, "the accompaniment was beautiful," but the modest conductor in repeating the praise is careful to add "of course it never was so."

To gather the various juvenile members of this orchestra from the different parts of the city and to put them through a rigorous and methodical training has been a task, but it has been accomplished with a regularity and an exactitude of detail and with a strict discipline that would do credit to any organizer.

To find the various artists of proper age, especially those playing such instruments as the drums, the trombone and the bass viol, and to induce them to attend rehearsals with regularity, presented great difficulties and has all been accomplished by Tosti Russell without expense and without advice. To pay his musicians he gives them a pass for two seats in the opera house each four weeks, provided there has been no absence on the part of the musician, and to secure the necessary scores he has made them himself in what spare time he can find from his own musical studies at the Conservatory.

Each boy or girl as he joined the orchestra organization was required to sign a contract drawn up by young Russell, which reads as follows: "I,, certify that I will play with the Boston Juvenile Symphony orchestra until the first concert given by the latter (that is to say, about two or three months from today) the 12th of November. In case of any plausible circumstance, I will be excused. (If I let the director know in good time.) It is understood that I shall get one ticket for the Boston Opera House each month (available for two entrances) if I have fulfilled all the conditions agreed upon.

"Signed, the Director,
"Signed, the Musician,"

The "plausible circumstances" mentioned in the contract includes such matters as street car delays and the like, but excuses for absences must be explained by the first mail on the following morning or the absentee is in danger of losing his position.

"I require my musicians to meet at my home and not at the opera house," said Tosti Russell.

In the matter of delays and absences the juvenile director is very strict and meets out quick punishment for infractions of the rules and contract agreements. When interviewed at his home at 69 Gainsboro street this morning, he was very emphatic on this point but all in such a smiling way that one could readily see that he considered discipline as a matter of necessity and not of his desire.

Of quick yet gentle speech, with a ready enthusiasm for his subject and an abundance of graceful gestures, he explained his organization and methods of procedure to the reporter as if he were the one man in the world he wanted to convince of its merits.

"My difficulty has been in accomplishing this organization without any expense. Of course if I had something like \$20 a week to pay for my scores and to pay the musicians, it would have been much easier, but without money things are not always so easily arranged, is it not so? Sometimes my musicians have sent in excuses for not coming to a rehearsal, when I felt that if they had been getting a dollar, say, for coming, the excuse would not have existed."

"And it has been very difficult to get boys and girls under 16. If they were much older than I, of course, I could not control them so well. But all 40 are under that age, though some of the girls look older, on account of the way they dress."

"All my musicians meet here at my house, so that they cannot give me an excuse for absence that they could not find the right door at the opera house and that sort of thing. When they are late I accept an excuse once; but the same excuse twice, never, for then I know that they are fooling with me. If it is a bad musician he becomes no longer a member of the orchestra when he is late that way. If he is a good musician," Here Mr. Russell, Jr., shrugged his shoulders in characteristic fashion. "One can be easy with a good artist, isn't that right? Isn't that just?"

On the walls of the "office" of the orchestra, which is the study and music room of the two Russell boys, hangs an elaborate time schedule of the rehearsals on which is marked by the manager the exact time to the minute

of the arrival of each musician. If a member is more than 15 minutes late, he is marked absent and that week's rehearsal does not count toward the four attendances necessary for the payment of an opera house pass.

Under the schedule are posted a number of notices signed by "Tosti Russell, Director."

"The director begs the musicians and singers of the Boston Juvenile Symphony orchestra to pay more attention to his speaking and conducting during the rehearsals."

"Any one who chooses to ask for their tickets after this Sunday must do so at their own risk." This last notice means that musicians are to get their pay on the day of rehearsal and not bother the director afterwards about the matter.

Rehearsals have been held in the foyer of the Opera House by the courtesy of Henry Russell on each Sunday afternoon for the past two months and on the week preceding the recital, a rehearsal will be held each day.

FOUR LINERS BRING MILLIONS IN FREIGHT TO BOSTON IN A DAY

Liverpool, Manchester, Calcutta and Copenhagen were represented by cargoes of great value which arrived here today in the holds of four transatlantic liners, three of them behind schedule and the fourth one day ahead of time.

Leading the quartet came the Leyland liner Bohemian, Capt. Neil McCallum, from Liverpool, with 10 cabin passengers and 3000 tons of general merchandise. Included in the cargo were 2000 barrels of grapes for the holiday trade. The steamer was two days behind time. The best day's run was made Dec. 18, when the log showed 343 miles.

The passengers arriving on the Bohemian were: Miss R. C. Burbridge of Rockport, W. Duckworth of Beverly, John Finan of Fall River, C. H. O'Farre of Providence, R. I.; J. R. Busfield of New York, J. B. Barratt of Montreal, Miss J. C. Bowen of Detroit, Mrs. McKinley Guice of Parkersburg, W. Va.; W. L. Jamison of Columbus, O., and Mrs. M. F. Rand of Bath, N. Y.

While the Bohemian was tying up at pier 4, East Boston, another Leyland liner, the Iberian, Captain Jago, pushed into a berth at pier 2, East Boston from Manchester. She brought one passenger, John Quinn, and 1600 tons of miscellaneous cargo. The Iberian was expected here four days ago, but adverse conditions at sea delayed her. Considerable water was shipped fore and aft on Dec. 10. The vessel only logged 114 knots that day.

No sooner had the Iberian made fast than the German freighter Kattenturm, Capt. C. Maselius, berthed at pier 3, East Boston, just astern of the Netherby Hall, which is discharging shipments of hemp. The 9300 tons of far eastern products comprising the cargo of the Kattenturm represents more than \$1,000,000.

Out of the total cargo 4000 tons will be unloaded here and the rest taken to New York. The steamer occupied only 42 days on the 10,000 mile trip from Calcutta, one day ahead of her schedule.

The Danish steamer Arkansas, Capt. P. Peterson, completed a long passage from Copenhagen, Christiania, and Newcastle today. Officers reported that adverse conditions were responsible for a six-day delay. She brought 3300 tons of general cargo, including paper stock, machinery, etc.

WINCHESTER TO SHOW GRADE CROSSING PLAN WITH LANTERN SLIDES

(Continued from page one)

bridge the width of a street is called for by it. The Guild plan prepared by John Lathrop Brown, an engineer, and Irving T. Child, a landscape architect, calls for either a 3 or 4 per cent grade with one bridge the length of the square.

The New Haven plan calls for the depression of the tracks three feet level, while in the town plan the depression of the tracks is the same with the bridge 16 feet above the level, making the entire distance between track and bridge 18 feet in the New Haven plan and 19 feet in the town plan.

On the principal streets the 4 per cent grade is called for in the New Haven plan, but on Railroad street and Converse place a 5 per cent grade is called for.

On South Main street the grade starts at Mystic valley parkway and near Elmwood avenue on North Main street. The grade starts in front of the Congregational church on Church and Vine streets and extends a little way up Park street. On Mt. Vernon street the grade extends to just beyond the Aberjona river.

It is estimated that the abolition of the grade crossing according to the New Haven plan would cost \$400,000. The cost of the town plan was estimated at \$380,000 for a 3 per cent grade and \$320,000 for a 4 per cent grade. The New Haven plan is now under the consideration of the town's grade crossing abolition committee.

It is clear that a one bridge plan is the most acceptable to both parties. The Guild plan was accepted by the Boston & Maine and afterwards rejected.

Winchester center is the lowest point on the railroad between Boston and Lowell. There are 80 passenger trains stopping at the station each day. The Bay State railway cars cross the tracks every 20 minutes and the Elevated trolley cars every 15 minutes.

URGES SENATE TO AID RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN RUSSIAN TREATY CASE

(Continued from page one)

the Senate met today at noon instead of 2 o'clock in the afternoon as usual.

"The night of barbarism must close so far as we are concerned," said Senator Isidor Rayner (Dem., Md.), in a speech in the Senate today on the abrogation of the treaty.

"This is the land of religious liberty so ordained by the wisdom of God and so created by the genius of men. We cannot permit any autocratic government to visit this iniquity upon our citizens. The day of religious inquisition is over. It is useless to talk of negotiations. The Russian government cannot be negotiated with."

"Without criticizing the state department or any one else, I cannot understand why this government has not long ago demanded of those in authority in this despotic land that if they do not amend their code of religious persecution and become proselytes at the altars of reason and humanity they will no longer be tolerated to retain friendly contact and intercourse with our free institutions."

"What is the cause of this intolerance? Have these people committed any crime against the laws or institutions of Russia? Yes, they have committed the same crime which their forefathers committed and which their posterity will continue to commit to the remotest generation. They have worshipped God according to the tradition of their faith and the dictates of their conscience."

"I have read its Draconian code which has been translated into every language and what wounds me to the heart is that this illiad of a people echoing from place to place has never yet struck a responsive chord upon any of the highways and centers of civilization."

"If the Emperor of Russia, who is at the head of the ecclesiastical church of the realm, by some supreme act of humanity directed against these prostrate victims of his intolerance, will offer them the alternative of either accepting the faith of their persecutors or the imposition of any additional servitude, I think I know what the result will be. They will never abandon the altars of their fathers."

"Senators, take this as you will, it is nothing but persecution directed against citizens of the United States. You ask for other methods of relief. There is no other method. Do we propose to keep treaties and allow other governments with whom we have made them to break them at their will? No other civilized nation would assume such a humiliating position. The heart of this compact has been pierced and raising as it does with us the question of religious freedom, its most sensitive feature has been mutilated and trampled on."

"We deserve the contempt of mankind if we reel at the blow and submit to this degrading indignity. There is no way out of it except the abrogation of this treaty."

"For 40 years the pleading voices of these helpless victims of religious intolerance have gone across the water for their rights. It has all been in vain. Now they look to us as their ancestors for 40 years in the wilderness looked to the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to lead them to their deliverance. The hour for negotiation has passed."

The Jewish passport controversy was debated in the Senate this afternoon from political, commercial and technical viewpoints. Representative Sulzer was on the floor urging Democrats to make certain that the House was not denied participation in the legislation.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.), called up the resolution and yielded to Senator Rayner (Dem., Md.).

Senator Root (Rep., N. Y.) interrupting Mr. Rayner, said the question of religion did not enter into any paper issued by the government of the United States.

Senator Shively (Dem., Ind.) said the question of religion was propounded by Russian consulates when passports were presented for issuing.

No one can be admitted to Russia, Mr. Rayner said, unless he answers the question as to his religion.

Mr. Rayner said a passport had been refused Representative Longworth (Rep., Ohio), for one of his constituents merely because the wife's name was "Rebecca."

"No man is going to answer to a Russian consul as to what his religion is," said Mr. Rayner. "Is it any business of the Russian government what religion I accept or what faith I profess?"

From sources near the administration it is learned that the course followed by the President has been acceptable to the czar's government. A little more than a year is left for the negotiating of the new instrument, and the administration is hopeful that a treaty that meets the demands of American citizens of every sort will be ready for ratification before the end of that period.

The joint resolution reported by the Senate committee on Monday afternoon is as follows:

"Whereas, the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Russia, concluded on the eighteenth day of December, 1832, provides in Article XII, thereof that it shall continue in force until the first day of January, in the year of our Lord 1839, and if one year before that day, one of the high contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention

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The designs and colorings included in our beautiful holiday display are specially inviting, many being now shown for the first time in various handsome combinations

Real Parisian Sofa Cushions—In fine hand-made silk fabrics, ornamented with rich French galleon and metal laces, oblong shapes, various sizes, each, 20.00 to 75.00

Choice Line of Special Sofa Cushions—Various coverings, down and floss filled, each 5.00 to 10.00

Special Line of Damask Covered Pillows—In a great variety of colors, filled with the best quality silk floss, each 3.50

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Choice Line of 30-in. Plain and Figured Silk 50c to 1.25

Sofa Cushion Squares, each 25c to 3.75

Choice Line of High Grade 50-in. Fabrics to make exceptional Christmas gift cushions, a yard . . . 10.00 to 30.00

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New England's Largest and Most Progressive Store

EFFECT OF ENDING RUSSIAN TREATY

THERE will be no interference with trade relations, and no more interference with Americans traveling in Russia than at present.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries will not cease. The termination of the treaty will not, per se, have any immediate effect on either country or its citizens, save by executive or legislative act on the part of either.

Commercial relations, so far as interchange of goods is concerned, rest on President Taft's proclamation according the minimum tariff rate to Russia.

Abrogation of the "minimum tariff" arrangement could probably be effected only by action of the House. In any event there are 12 months in which to effect a new commercial relationship.

There are many other treaties and agreements between Russia and the United States. The first is dated 1824. They will hardly be affected, unless Russia proceeds to ignore the usages of international law and comity. These treaties cover fishing and shipping rights, the rights of neutral ships and neutral goods in time of war, extradition treaties, rights of corporations in either country, and the protection of trade-marks in China.

In other words the general principles of the comity of nations will define any exigencies that may occur until a new treaty is promulgated, which is likely within a year.

to arrest the operation thereof, this treaty shall remain obligatory one year beyond that day, and so on until the expiration of the year which shall commence after the date of a similar notification;

"And, whereas, the seventeenth day of December, 1911, the President caused to be delivered to the imperial Russian government by the American ambassador at St. Petersburg an official notification on behalf of the government of the United States announcing intention to terminate the operation on the first of January, 1912;

"And, whereas, said treaty is no longer responsive in various respects to the political principles and commercial needs of the two countries;

"And, whereas, the constructions placed thereon by the respective contracting parties differ upon matters of fundamental importance and interest to each; therefore,

"Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the notice thus given by the President of the United States to the government of the empire of Russia to terminate said treaty in accordance with the terms of the treaty is hereby adopted and ratified."

The President's message is as follows:

"To the Senate—By instructions which I caused the secretary of state to transmit to the American ambassador at St. Petersburg on the fifteenth day of December, 1911, there was given to the imperial Russian government under the late of the seventeenth day of December, 1911, official notification on behalf of this government of intention to terminate the operation of the treaty of commerce and navigation of Dec. 18, 1832, between the United States and Russia upon the expiration of the year commencing on the first of January, 1912, the notification contemplated by article 12 of the existing treaty having been embodied in the following note addressed by the ambassador to the minister for foreign affairs:

"Under instructions from my government, and in pursuance of the conversations held by the secretary of state with the Russian ambassador at Washington, I have now the honor to give to the imperial Russian government on behalf of the United States the official notification contemplated by Article XII, of the treaty of 1832, whereby the operation of the said treaty will terminate, in accordance with its terms, on Jan. 1, 1913.

"Your excellency will recall that our parlors between the two governments during the last three years have fully recognized the fact that this ancient treaty, as is quite natural, is no longer fully responsible in various respects to

PEACE PRESSURE IS BROUGHT BY POWERS ON CHINA CONVENTION

(Continued from page one)

Yi telegraph the premier to have this stopped. Tang gave his consent after two hours of discussion.

Dr. Wu refused to go on with the conference till the answer of Yuan Shai, Kai had been received. In the meantime Dr. Wu wired Li Yuan Hung and other revolutionary leaders to abstain from hostilities.

Dr. Wu, on behalf of his associates, presented four proposals. They were for the abolition of the Manchukuo dynasty, the establishment of a republican form of government, the pensioning of the imperial family and generous treatment for all Manchus.

Armed police and detectives guard the conference hall and accompany the commissioners in all their goings and comings.

SAN FRANCISCO—Dr. Sun Yat Sen has been elected President of the new republic of China, according to despatches received by the Chinese Free Press from Shanghai.

SUES GUGGENHEIMS FOR NEARLY \$650,000

NEW YORK—Before Justice Gerard a suit for nearly \$650,000 brought by Alfred Chester Beatty, a mining engineer, against the Guggenheim Exploration Company, is being heard.

Thomas W. Lawson, on the witness stand, told the story of the finances.

Mr. Beatty is suing for \$54,000 cash, for 23,000 shares of stock in the Yukon Gold Company, said to be worth \$225,000 and for the right to exercise an option on 40,000 shares of stock in the Yukon Consolidated Goldfields Company.

JAMESTOWN SITE NOT SOLD

NORFOLK, Va.—In the United States court yesterday Justice Waddell declined to confirm the sale of the Jamestown exposition site, made by special commissioners of court on Oct. 31 last, when the highest bid offered was \$170,000.

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Every Variety \$1.00 to \$12
Try a Ward's Leaknot.
BRASS GOODS
Desk Sets and Individual Pieces . . . 25c to \$50
Paper Knives, Stamp Boxes, Inkstands, Calendars, etc.
LEATHER GOODS
Bags, Pocketbooks, Purcases and Bill Books, etc. 25c to \$20
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CALENDARS and DIARIES . . . 10c to \$2.00
FANCY BOXES STATIONERY . . . 25c to \$6.00
BABIES' BOOKS, DOINGS, SAYINGS, Etc. 5c to \$3.00
SCHOLARS' COMPANIONS
In Fancy Boxes 25c to \$1.00
WARD'S "A LINE A DAY" BOOKS, the unique 5-year diary . . . 60c to \$3.00
INITIAL STATIONERY
Per Box 25c and upwards
Book Racks, Brass and Wood . . . 75c to \$2.00
PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EXPENSE BOOKS . . . 25c to \$2.50
ADDRESS BOOKS 40c to \$2.00
PHOTO and POSTCARD ALBUMS 5c to \$4.00

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

STONEHAM

The W. R. C. of J. P. Gould post, G. L. R., has elected these officers: President, Mrs. Della Emerson; senior vice-president, Mrs. Julia Fisher; junior vice-president, Mrs. Louise Willey; conductor, Mrs. May Munn; guard, Mrs. Annie Keenan; chaplain, Mrs. Eva Abbott; treasurer, Mrs. Emma Kinsley; delegates, Mrs. Carrie Hamlin, Mrs. Iva Davis; alternates, Mrs. Francis Hadley, Mrs. Osborne.

The East Middlesex Past Noble Grand's Association of Rebekah lodges will meet with Mrs. Lula Hay of 13 Wright street, Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

WAKEFIELD

Quannapowitt council, Royal Arcanum, has elected these officers: Regent, I. M. Berg; vice regent, C. E. Carlson; orator, J. W. Derrick; past regent, H. A. Goldsmith; secretary, Albert D. Oxley; treasurer, Willis S. Mason; collector, Andrew G. Anderson; chaplain, Charles F. Derrick; guide, Oscar Anderson; warder, J. W. Farwell; sentinel, William J. Taggart; examiner, Charles E. Montague.

Mrs. Edmund Rice auxiliary, U. S. W. V., will visit the Soldiers' home in Chelsea Thursday, with reading matter and other donations.

MEDFORD

Charles H. Barnes, cashier of the Medford Trust Company has been elected a sinking fund commissioner for the city by the city government. Ernest B. Moore has been appointed trustee of the public library to fill an unexpired term.

Under the auspices of the Medford Teachers Club, the Bates College Glee, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs will give a concert tomorrow night in Assembly hall at the high school. Paul Nickerson, son of Superintendent of Schools Fred H. Nickerson, is a member of the clubs.

READING

The Walter G. Colbath estate, 41 Bancroft avenue, has been purchased by James J. Hurley of Alton Bay, N. H.; Alonzo P. Grinnell of Lynn has bought the estate at 33 Lowell street for a residence, and Dr. M. E. Brando has bought from Mrs. Asa Parker a tract of 33 acres fronting on Franklin and Grove streets, and will make of it a new residential park. The Reading Citizens Ice Company is erecting a large new ice house at the northerly end of Lake Quannapowitt.

EVERETT

Plans for another factory building, the fifth to be started within three weeks in this city, were filed yesterday with Building Inspector Elisha Loring. The name of the new concern is withheld, but the proposed factory will be on Williams street near the Boston & Maine railroad. The Grand Army building on Broadway has been sold by the post to Everett council, Knights of Columbus, and the proceeds, which are not made public, will be placed in the fund for the new G. A. R. memorial building.

BROCKTON

Mrs. Henry A. Belcher of Randolph has been secured by the Woman's Club to talk about her automobile trip through Holland at "home talent afternoon," being arranged by the club for March 18. The talk will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

The Scandinavian Charitable Society is to observe its eighteenth anniversary Jan. 18. Andrew Sandall is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

MALDEN

Maurice R. Flynn, a junior at Harvard law school, will be appointed private secretary to Mayor George H. Farrell when he assumes office Jan. 1.

The First Congregational Foreign Missionary Society has elected: President, Mrs. J. H. Bunce; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. L. Decatur and Mrs. James F. Eaton; secretary, Mrs. J. K. Newhall; treasurer, Mrs. A. Fred Hammett.

DORCHESTER

The following officers have been elected for the class of 1912, Dorchester high school: President, Oswald Regnier; vice-president, Miss Gertrude Baker; secretary, Dorothy Wright; treasurer, William Rauschal.

The next meeting of the Thursday Morning Fortnightly Club will be held Dec. 21 at Whiton hall.

QUINCY

The Junior Laymen of the First Unitarian church held a meeting in the chapel Monday evening. Charles A. Price delivered an address on "The Young Man in Business."

The Sunday school of the Memorial Congregational church holds its Christmas festival in the church Saturday evening.

CHELSEA

The Chelsea Manufacturers Association will give a banquet this evening at Youngs hotel, Boston, to the members of the retiring board of control.

James Taylor, secretary of boys' work, will speak on "Work With Boys" at the meeting of the auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. this afternoon.

LEXINGTON

The members of the Old Belfry Club will give its annual dramatics this evening in the club hall. "The Marriage of Kitty," a three-act comedy, is to be presented by the club members.

MELROSE

The women of the Melrose Club will hold a matinee whist at the club rooms next Monday. Tonight the club will observe ladies' night with a bridge party.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church will meet tomorrow in the church vestry and serve a public dinner at noon.

The newly elected officers of Justin Dimick chapter, W. R. C., are: President, Miss Addie Hall; senior vice-president, Mrs. Abbie Goebell; junior vice-president, Mrs. Isaac Bourne; secretary, Miss Cora Chandler; treasurer, Mrs. Emily Smellie; chaplain, Miss Marianna Hall; conductor, Mrs. Lucy Barnes; delegate to state convention, Mrs. Abbie Goebell; alternate, Mrs. Rebecca Washburn.

WALTHAM

Officers elected by the Mechanics Debating Club are: President, Daniel J. Carey; vice-president, Waldron E. Sawyer; secretary, Louis Talbot.

E. P. Smith has been named by the Board of Directors as chairman of a committee to confer with Leroy Brown, superintendent of the water department, relative to the lowering of the water rates in this city.

BROOKLINE

Dr. O. P. Gifford will address the Men's Club of the Presbyterian church tonight on "Christian Socialism."

A senior social will be held in Shaler hall next Friday evening.

The lighting system for the skating rink on the Cypress street playground has been completed. Long lines of small electric lights have been strung across the field.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

Foster Doane has been appointed to take charge of the Christmas music for the concert next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church.

The Arlington Heights Singers Club opened its season last evening in Crescent hall with an entertainment in charge of Mrs. George C. Tewksbury.

WHITMAN

Principal D. L. Whitmarsh of the high school will be the speaker at the next meeting of Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., of Brockton.

A meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church will be held this evening and arrangements will be made for a Christmas program. Miss Josie Randall will preside.

BRIDGEWATER

The selectmen have granted permission to the Brockton Gas Light Company to make a survey of the town with a view of asking for a franchise to lay gas pipes in town.

Arrangements are being made for the annual ladies' night of the Mayflower lodge, A. F. and A. M., to be held in the town hall Jan. 26.

MIDDLEBORO

The first of three social meetings between the Lotus Club of Wareham and the local Commercial Club will be this evening at the rooms of the club.

Augustus Pratt has been reelected president of the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, and Isaac E. Perkins has been chosen a trustee for three years.

ABINGTON

The Men's Club of the North Baptist church held its monthly meeting in the vestry Monday evening. Following a dinner, the Rev. W. D. Goble of Middleboro delivered an address on "The Triangular Life." There were also vocal solos by Walton Wyman.

WEYMOUTH

Senator George L. Barnes is to be the speaker at the meeting of the Men's Club of the Unitarian church of Bridgewater this evening.

The Men's Club of the Third Universalist church held its monthly meeting and dinner in the vestry Monday evening.

NEEDHAM

Three candidates have entered the field for the office of inspector of wires to succeed W. B. Cookson, resigned. They are Denys Zirngiebel, Alaman G. Coburn and Charles H. Collins.

HANOVER

This evening the Ladies' Auxiliary of the local fire department will serve a supper at the engine hall, North Hanover.

NEWTON

The annual holiday recess at Lasell Seminary begins tomorrow.

HARVARD AWARDS CLASS DAY HONORS

With the election of a permanent secretary and the members of the class day photograph and class committees the Harvard seniors have finished the selection of officers who will have charge of the graduation and class day festivities next June. The secretary chosen is Richard B. Wigglesworth of Milton.

The seven members of the class day committee elected were T. J. Campbell of Gardner; H. C. Dewey of Memphis, Tenn.; H. deWindt of Chicago, Ill.; R. F. Duncan of Clinton; F. C. Gray of Chestnut Hill; H. L. Groves of Coudersport, Penn.; and D. P. Ranney of Boston.

The two members of the class committee are Gordon H. Balch of Laramie, Wyo., and Paul R. Withington of Boston. The three members of the photograph committee elected were Robert M. Blackall of Cambridge, Walter H. Fernald of Waverley and Russell Stiles of New York.

STRUCTURE EVERETT HAS OUTGROWN



Building in Broadway now leased for several of the city departments

NEW CITY HALL MUST BE BUILT IN EVERETT SAYS MAYOR-ELECT

One of the first questions which will be brought to the attention of the incoming city government of Everett will be consideration of a location for a city hall, the city having outgrown its present quarters in the City Hall building, which it has leased at a cost of about \$2000 per annum for a number of years. Many of the city departments have offices in buildings in Everett square, which the city leases for the purpose.

One of these departments, located at a considerable distance from city hall, in the Whittier building, is the public works department, of which Mayor-elect James Chambers was formerly the chairman. Mr. Chambers, as chairman of the board, was an active worker to have a city hall erected and as mayor he will recommend such action in his inaugural message.

Several locations are under consideration but the one meeting with the most favor is for the purchase of a vacant lot in Broadway next to the new Masonic temple. Options on the property have been given to members of the city government and these will be renewed so that the new city government will be ready to consider the matter as soon as inaugurated.

The city at present is paying approximately \$3000 per year for rental for the present city building and departments located outside the city building. With a bond issue and no greater expense to the inhabitants a city building adequate to house all of the departments could be erected and the total expenditure would be under \$65,000. This would give larger quarters for the legislative branches of the city government, separate rooms for the city departments, etc., besides bringing them all under one roof, thereby minimizing the office expenses.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the Boston Symphony Orchestra enroute to New Bedford and return today, the New Haven road will provide a special train from the South station at 4:25 p. m., returning leave New Bedford at 10:30 p. m.

The Adams Express Company received at the South station early today a special refrigerator poultry train from Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio points via Pittsburg.

For the Fay school students the Boston & Albany road provided extra parlor car service on the New York express at noon today.

The New Haven road has received from the Keith Car Company of Sagamore, Mass., 200 steel frame 40-ton capacity box cars, which are equipped with sliding trucks, modern air brake appliances and high pressure pipes.

Frederick L. Tucker, leverman in tower No. 1 at the South station yard, is spending a vacation with relatives at Provincetown.

The roads entering the South station will have through mail cars ready for loading four hours before leaving time, besides furnishing cars for the handling of registered matter during the holiday rush.

The Midland division, New Haven road, is ahead of allowed time on the steel bridge across Blackstone river and expects to remove slow order signals on No. 2 span Jan. 1.

TROPHY TO BE PRESENTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Albert L. Potter, commander of the department of Massachusetts, United Spanish War Veterans, will present to Corp. Charles F. Parker camp this evening the bronze trophy which the rifle team of this camp won last October in the national tournament. This trophy was second prize, the Roger Wolcott camp of Boston winning first honors.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS TO MEET

A literary meeting of the New England Women's Press Association will be held in the Vendome tomorrow at 3 p. m. Rabbi Charles Fleischer will speak on "Sunday Commons," and the Hon. W. Jenkins Davies of London will speak on "Peace." Mme. Teresa Cerutti, dramatic dancer, will be a special guest.

WORLD OF MUSIC

MME. EAMES IN "TOSCA"

The Boston opera company presented Puccini's "Tosca" Monday night, with Mme. Eames singing the title role in her first special appearance. Regular artists of the company, including Mr. Constantino, tenor, and Mr. Polese, baritone, took the masculine roles and Mr. Moranzoni conducted.

The characters had the following distribution: Florio Tosca.....Emma Eames; Mario Cavaradossi.....Florence Constantino; Baron Scarpia.....Giovanni Polese; Angelotti.....A. Silli; Sagrestano.....Luigi Tavecchia; Spoletta.....Ernesto Giaccone; Selarrone.....Attilio Pulcini; Carceriere.....Bernardo Olshansky; Un Pastore.....Florence De Courcy.

A large audience greeted Mme. Eames and expressed its pleasure in the work of the renowned soprano with enthusiastic applause at the close of each act. Certain points came out in her treatment of the role of Tosca which made it more intelligible than it has hitherto been, and the lucidity of her character evocation, together with her full-voiced reading of her lines, contributed to rather noteworthy results. The whole effect of the interpretation was by no means a revelation of modern tendencies in operatic stage technique; for Mme. Eames composed the character of the heroine without much reference to pictorial unity. Sufficient for her purposes if each significant detail was adequately executed. The reading was one of many happy moments of impersonation rather than one of steady and uninterrupted development. Alternating with passages of eloquent characterization were blank moments when Tosca seemed to have deserted the picture and to have left in her place a prima donna.

All this seemed like the old star cast days when the singers took turns in performing grand arias, when an operatic presentation was a succession of emotional upliftings and downlettings, and when lyric illusion was a dream of eras.

Nothing could happen to throw more light on the progress of the grand opera artist in the last few years than the visit of an old school singer to the freshly instituted opera stage of Boston. And no lyric piece could better show the contrast of past and present methods than one like "Tosca," in which soprano, tenor and baritone are designed to work as a team. The Mme. Eames methods, we mark at the outset of the drama, throw us out of reckoning. Hitherto we have had unity of representation; all three characters have worked to one purpose, even if one has contributed more to the result than another. But now we have three plays in one. We have the play of the heroine, the most important; and we have secondary plays of hero and of hero's adversary. The dramatist probably has good reasons for grouping the three plays together; the program book will perhaps tell what it is. The singers' views of lyric plausibility are satisfied if only grand aria opportunities are proportionately distributed among the three ranges of voice.

Mr. Constantino and Mr. Polese assisted Mme. Eames with as much concession of their modern ensemble training to her individualistic method as the occasion required. Without going so far as to assert themselves unduly in their own great opportunities, they fell in very graciously with the soprano's desire to make the most of hers. There resulted, necessarily, many breaks in the continuity of their impersonations. There resulted on the positive side of the reckoning, however, a baritone and a tenor vocal performance of unusual brilliancy and merit. If the visiting artist purposed to make her appearance an exceptional singing occasion they were ready to do their part in it. Mr. Constantino's first year in Boston opera seemed loth to go in for the emphasis on acting which all his associates cultivated. He seemed to think that the histrionic type of opera artist could be developed only at the loss of vocal quality. He proved by his extraordinary effort in the tenor role in "Mefistofele" that this was not true, and he has steadily grown into the modern method until today he is one of the most effective representatives of it on the Boston stage. He has not sacrificed voice to acting and still in many roles he has made beauty of tone rather than the accidental than the potential quality. Stimulating, therefore, to the vocal Constantino was the vocal Eames.

Cavaradossi was as thoroughly impersonated as he could be in a representation dominated by a Tosca who did not entertain the ideal of team work. The Cavaradossi music had a vocal splendor which brought back to recollection the Constantino who sang the tenor role of "Gloconda" the first night the Boston Opera House was opened.

Mr. Polese was even more conspicuous than Mr. Constantino. He was ready to step out of his character in the Farnese palace scene and listen while the prima donna sang the grand aria of all the evening. But he was prompt to step back in again and proceed with the carrying out of stage directions. Mr. Polese would probably not show strong against the acting of a singer of the new school but he worked into the demands of this special performance admirably.

MR. LOUD'S ORGAN RECITAL

John Hermann Loud, one of the leaders in Boston of the movement to have the modern concert organ composers brought into recognition, gave a recital at the First Baptist church, Newton Center, Monday evening. The recital was without soloist and was devoted to works of both the old and the new organ schools. The program illustrated the recital practice of artists who regard the organ in its own character as an independent instrument, rather than

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as a mechanism for the representation in variety of tone color and power of piano music or else for the direct imitation of orchestral effects. It is the sort of program Mr. Loud will offer in a recital tour of the country which he now has under consideration.

The chief present day composers, and those are the ones Mr. Loud thinks should figure prominently in recitals, were the Antwerp organist, Callaerts, and the New York organist, Homer Bartlett. The first sonata in C minor of the Belgian composer led off the recital. This piece is brilliant with florid passages which show the influence of modern thinking on sonata treatment. Orchestral, however the work is not; it is in as true an organ style as anything of Rheinberger's. But it has an elasticity which shows development beyond the Mendelssohn and Rheinberger technique. It is altogether of today in feeling and style. It represents the present in its complex musical view as convincingly as does the work of the last symphonic poet.

Mr. Loud's program comprised the following pieces: First sonata in C minor, Callaerts; "See, the conquering hero," Guilman; Toccata in E, opus 149, Homer Bartlett; Fugue in G minor, Bach; Allegro in F, opus 81, Guilman.

"MESSIAH" IS REPEATED

The Handel and Haydn Society gave the second of its regular holiday performances of the "Messiah" in Symphony hall Monday night. The solo singers were Reed Miller, tenor; Mrs. Marie Sundelius, soprano; Miss Christine Miller, contralto and Arthur Middleton, bass. Though being able this year to keep the ranks of its choristers full for both concerts the second of the pair suffered no diminution of interest, as the chorus exhibited the same tonal volume and sonority as on the previous evening. And this work is both in style and tradition of Boston performance essentially of choral interest, wherein is retained in its seat of honor the noble art of vocal ensemble, so slighted in the field of modern opera.

Mr. Mollenhauer conducted with his admitted musicianship and success, and the soloists were liked.

The new magazine, Music, says its editor, Alexander Kahn, is taking well. It has interesting features that are outside those found in the concert and opera reviews of the daily journals and quite outside, too, those found in the usual musical weekly. Published under the shadow of the Boston opera house, it has constant and intimate access to proceedings which are not included in the ordinary courtesies extended the press by a dramatic company. Of particular interest to musician and general public alike are the regular articles entitled "From Behind the Scenes" by Frank S. Sibley. The intricate processes, wholly mechanical from the stage standpoint, yet altogether artistic from the auditorium viewpoint, which enter into the meaning of the word "production" are discussed by Mr. Sibley with clearness and candor. Articles from the professional reviewer's outlook are found under the name of Louis C. Elson and from the musical enthusiast's hitherto insufficiently regarded angle by Charles Fleischer. And copyrighted opera stories for children are there from the oratorical workshop of Henry L. Gideon. The strength of the magazine lies in its originality and good-natured audacity voicing musical moods that have no outlet through the usual means of journalistic expression.

ARREST MEXICAN SENATOR

MEXICO CITY—State Senator Sotero Ojeda has been arrested on a charge of complicity in the so-called Revista uprising, according to advices received from Orizaba, Vera Cruz. Senator Ojeda is a member of one of the leading families of the state of Vera Cruz. General Aguilar and General Hurtado, arrested Sunday on a charge of anti-Madero plotting, were taken to the penitentiary Monday.

NEW TECH SITE ACTION DELAYED ON MONEY ISSUE

Action on the proposed closing of Amherst street to make way for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology site was delayed Monday night by the highway committee of the Cambridge city council until an understanding has been reached between the highway committee, the park commission, the institute trustees and the Ames estate as to the division of the expense of the street improvements.

An agreement already had been drawn up whereby \$10,000 was to be paid over by the trustees for the rebuilding of the outer roadway of the Charles River road between Ames street and Massachusetts avenue and for the building of new streets to receive the traffic diverted by the closing of Amherst street.

At a meeting of the park commission Monday afternoon, it was voted that permission to use the outer roadway by heavy traffic would be granted only in case of the payment of \$7000 out of the \$10,000 for the rebuilding of this outer roadway.

Councilman Mahoney, at the meeting of the highway committee, said this \$7000 should be given as an extra payment by the institute trustees or by the Ames estate. Unless a special meeting of the highway committee is called, the question cannot come before the city government before its first meeting in January.

REPORT MILTON FINANCES ARE IN GOOD CONDITION

Joseph H. Duffy, clerk of the Milton board of selectmen, has just issued a statement showing the condition of the appropriations on Dec. 1. The expenditures cover the nine months since March. The balances are for the expenses of the remaining three months.

The contingent fund, \$3500, appropriated last March, is untouched.

The town landing improvement committee has a balance of \$234.78 of its \$1000 appropriation, and the committee on the approach to the Milton station has \$2429.59 left. The large appropriations such as those for school, fire, police and highway departments appear to be in good shape for the remainder of the year.

The school department has \$23,012.18, the fire department \$7328.69, the police department \$5746.29 and the highway department \$2539.99. On the street watering appropriation \$233.60 remains. The total amount paid out thus far is \$232,998.19.

BOSTON CITY CLUB BUILDING PLANS NOT READY YET

Further time will be asked this afternoon by the special committee of the Boston City Club appointed to consider sites and the advisability of building a new club house.

The building committee was to have reported this afternoon when the executive committee of the club holds its regular monthly meeting. The committee has been hard at work but is not ready to make a definite report today. It is understood that the executive committee will fix a date early in January to hear the report.

This special committee was named by David F. Tilley, president of the Boston City Club and confirmed by the executive committee shortly after the recent annual meeting of the club. It consists of James W. Rollins, James P. Munroe, John A. Coulthurst, James M. Read and Carl Dreyfus.

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE

The apartment house property known as the Devonshire, 11 Park street, Brookline, has been sold for Loren D. Towle to Charles A. Coolidge and Albert L. Lincoln, trustees. The property consists of a four-story brick and stone apartment house, containing six apartments of nine rooms and bath each, together with 8033 square feet of land. The building is assessed for \$32,000 and the land for \$8,000, making a total assessed valuation of \$40,000. The sale was negotiated through the office of William Lincoln & Son.

Alida C. Masten and another have taken title to an improved property at 27 Lawrence avenue, near Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, consisting of a frame house and 6583 square feet of land. The total assessed value of \$5800 includes \$1800 ground value. Andreas Blume and another, trustees, made the deed to Annie Berkman, who conveyed to above purchasers.

Andrew B. Suter and others have sold Joseph Berrig premises 152 East Cottage street near the junction of Massachusetts avenue, Dorchester, consisting of a frame house and 3639 square feet of land, the total assessed value is \$4300 of which the land carries \$1800.

Another sale in Dorchester was from Rosa Di Milla to Joseph S. Russo transferring a large parcel of ground containing 10,480 square feet together with some frame buildings thereon at 140 Calender street near Lyon street. All is valued by the assessors at \$3800 with \$1600 on the land.

The Salvation Army of Massachusetts, Incorporated, has purchased from the First Church of the Evangelical Association of North America an improved property at 42 Saratoga street, near Marion street, East Boston, which consists of a frame building and 5000 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$6000 which includes the land value of \$500.

Hans C. Hansen has taken title to an estate at 108 G street at East Seventh street, South Boston. There is a frame building on 1120 square feet of land. All is valued on \$3000 with \$700 on the lot. Neal V. Gillespie conveyed title.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)
Hiram Johnson, John, to Cora L. Russell, Mass. ave., d. \$200.
David McCarthy to Morris Freedman, Rochester st., d. \$1.
Raffaella Gallia to Giovanni Mochella et al., Sheafe and Battery sts., d. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
George R. Farwell to Grace L. Norris, Old Colony ave. and Danvers st., d. \$1.
Grace L. Norris to Harriet C. Farwell, Old Colony ave. and Danvers st., d. \$1.
Neal V. Gillespie to Hans C. Hansen, G and Seventh sts., d. \$1.
Charles Turner to Florence M. Patience, Franklin R. Wing, to Edith Melvin, Ninth st., d. \$1.
Edith Melvin to Esther S. Wing, Ninth st., d. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
First Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, to Salvation Army of Mass., Inc., Saratoga st., d. \$1.

ROXBURY

Isaac Berg to Julia L. Lally, Kings ter., d. \$1.

Harry S. Allison to William D. Ellison, Randall st., w. \$1.

DORCHESTER

Rosa Di Milla to Joseph S. Russo, Calender st., d. \$1.

Annie Glover to James A. Boyd et al., Neponset ave., King, Assabet and Train sts., d. \$1.

Andreas Blume et al., trs., to Annie Berkman, Lawrence ave., d. \$1.

Annie Berkman to Alida C. Masten et al., same, d. \$1.

Andrew B. Suter et al., to Joseph S. Berrig, E. Cottage st., w. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Harriet A. Connors to William H. O'Connell, Bourne, Walkhill, Florence and W. Hyde Park ave., d. \$1.

Thomas L. Vereker to Samuel W. Johnson, Cottage and Spring rd., 2 lots, d. \$1.

Alphonse Seufert to John T. Kelley, Parkway, d. \$1.

Winchendon Sav. Bank to Frank A. Noyes, Montebello rd., d. \$1.

BRIGHTON

John W. Duff to Isabel M. Carter, Cambridge, Mayfield and Empire sts., d. \$1.

Walter L. Rawley to Mark E. Graham, Spring st., d. \$1.

Harry B. Knowles, mizee, to Harry B. Knowles, Lake st., Commonwealth ave., Brighton and Newton, d. \$15,000.

CHARLESTOWN

William S. Nelson to Kate Hickey, Monument st., w. \$1.

CHELSEA

Susan B. Hall et al., to Charles Lawton, Washington ave., d. \$2000.

George H. Lonn to Realty Trust of Mass., Sagamore ave. and unnamed st., d. \$1.

WINTHROP

John J. Barter to Augustin V. Murphy, Mary E. Buckley to John F. Kinney, Dolphin ave., d. \$1.

REVERE

Robert F. Sanderson to Pius W. McDonnell, Library st., d. \$1.

Belle R. Cleveland to Hans A. Olson, Parkway, d. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Orient ave., 236, and 129 Montemorel ave., ward 1; Palmeri Biagi, A. B. Booth; brick dwelling.

Oriens st., 80, ward 2; Generoso Ferrallo, M. M. Kallman; brick tenements.

Hemeway st., 106, ward 10; A. I. Rudnick, F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.

Hemeway st., 104, ward 10; A. I. Rudnick, F. A. Norcross; brick tenements.

Mascoma st., 21, ward 20; Marks Harris, Poplar pl., 6, ward 8; Geo. Holden Tinkham; alter school.

Appleton st., 18, ward 10; A. S. Irving et al.; alter dwelling.

MODEL HOUSES SOON TO BE ERECTED IN FOREST HILLS GROUP



One of the buildings designed for Boston Dwelling House Company by Kilham & Hopkins, a firm of Boston architects

AUTHOR OF THE ELLIS MILK BILL MAY HEAD RAILWAY COMMITTEE

Gossip has it in political circles that Representative George H. Ellis of Newton, author of the Ellis milk bill, which figured so prominently in the recent state election, will probably be named as House chairman of the important committee on street railways in the coming Legislature. Mr. Ellis has served for two years on this committee.

Representative Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington, who headed the street railway committee last year, is understood to be slated for a berth elsewhere in the committee alignment for the coming year.

Representative Grafton D. Cushing of Boston who is expected to be the next Speaker of the House, now has his list of committees practically complete. They will be made public soon after his election as speaker. Mr. Ellis is understood to be his choice for the street railways committee chairmanship. It is understood that his plan is to make Representative Channing H. Cox of Boston head of the Judiciary committee, which carries with it the titular leadership of the House.

Semi-official confirmation has been given to the report that Representative Courtney Crocker of Boston would lead the committee on ways and means of the House, which is regarded as the second committee in importance of the lower branch, having as it does a grip on the purse strings of the commonwealth.

NEW NIGHT TRAIN FROM BOSTON TO CENTRAL VERMONT

Direct communication between Boston and Montpelier and Barre, Vt., by a new night train over the Boston & Maine and the Montpelier & Wells River railroads, coupled with the acceptance of Boston & Maine mileage and a reduction of fares on the Wells River road, will be inaugurated tomorrow by the Boston & Maine, according to an official announcement today. The new service will run daily, leaving Boston at 8:30 p. m. and Barre at 9:30 p. m., arriving respectively at Montpelier at 7:30 a. m. and Barre at 8 a. m. and Boston 7:30 a. m.

Railroad officials say the new service will bring the business centers of Vermont into closer touch with Boston. They point out that this move is one of the direct results of the alliance between the Boston & Maine and the Montpelier & Wells River roads. Fares on the Wells River road will be reduced from three and a half cents per mile will now be reduced to correspond with the mileage rate of two cents per mile of the Boston & Maine.

The new train will be styled "the Green Mountain Express" and will be first class. The equipment will consist of eight coaches and through Pullman sleeping cars.

FAILS TO DEFEAT THE GRAND TRUNK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A resolution calling on the board of aldermen to refer back to the committee on railroads the ordinance giving the Grand Trunk the right to enter Providence was voted down in common council Monday night. Councilman B. Thomas Potter who introduced the resolution, asked for a Mr. Potter declared he was opposed to giving any more exclusive, perpetual franchises to public service corporations.

OPPOSE DORCHESTER SALOONS

A mass meeting of clergymen will be held tonight at Whittier hall, Dorchester, to resist the location of more saloons in that district. The Rev. Charles F. Wheeler, pastor of the Harvard Congregational church, is at the head of the movement. This meeting is expected to be a forerunner of a general crusade against saloons.

EXPERT HOUSING PLAN SOON TO BE REALIZED ON HYDE PARK AVENUE

For the purpose of showing the possibilities of expert housing a voluntary association has been formed in this city under the name of Boston Dwelling House Company and about 30 acres of land on Hyde Park avenue in West Roxbury has been acquired as a site for the dwellings to be erected.

The site is within the 5-cent fare radius and surface cars pass at five minute intervals. It has a sloping, westerly exposure and has been attractively laid out by Olmsted Brothers, landscape architects.

Messrs. Kilham and Hopkins, architects, are engaged in designing the houses, as is also Grosvenor Atterbury of New York, architect of the Sage Foundation, a similar development on Long Island, which has attracted much attention.

Of some of the architectural features in the designs, Walter H. Kilham says:

"The frontage of the property on Hyde Park avenue will be developed by the erection of six apartment houses of entirely new design containing 12 suites each. The arrangement, which was proposed by the president of the company, Henry Howard, provides not only for the most advantageous utilization of the land, but for a greater development of outside piazzas and sleeping porches than has as yet been attempted in this vicinity.

"The suites which mostly consist of five rooms and bath, are so arranged that every one occupies a corner of the building, a wonderful result when one remembers that the ordinary space between houses in developments of this sort is only six feet, that being allowed by law. Furthermore, each suite has its main frontage either on the wide avenue or on quiet wide drives and lawns laid out with gardens and beyond this the hill rises gradually with attractive cottages and avenues which will occupy the interior of the property.

"One of the most attractive features of these suites is the provision of spacious front piazzas in each story averaging seven feet by 22 feet to which access is had from the chambers and living rooms by glass French doors. The value of these piazzas during warm weather will be incalculable and they can be used as sleeping porches throughout the entire year.

"The four buildings which form the corners of the two streets leading into the property from Hyde Park avenue are designed with octagon fronts arranged so as to give an inviting and spacious entrance to the cottage section. All the buildings will be set back 10 feet from the line of the street.

"Shielded and protected from the public highway by the imposing row of apartment houses, the rising land will be subdivided in lots fronting on the two main avenues which give easy access to Hyde Park avenue and transportation with occasional small parks and cross streets which will accommodate 150 dwelling houses of tasteful and harmonious design. Most of these houses will be for single families, but there will be occasional groups of two, four and six houses connected in blocks and arranged around attractive courts. These courts will be mostly of five and six rooms with bathrooms and piazzas, the whole effect recalling the famous garden suburbs of England."

The trustees of the company include Frank A. Day, Carl Dreyfus, John Wells Farley, Frederick P. Fish, Miss Bertha Hazard, Henry Howard, Charles H. Jones, James M. Prendergast, James L. Richards, Mrs. Richard M. Saltanall, Frederick E. Snow, Robert Winsor, Miss Mary P. Winsor, Robert A. Woods, William, Cardinal O'Connell.

The officers are as follows: Henry Howard, president; Robert Winsor, Jr., treasurer; Marcus Mahon, secretary.

JOHN C. WELLS FOR COINER
WASHINGTON—Among nominations sent to the Senate by President Taft was that of John C. Wells, as coinage of the mint at Denver.

NEW FRUIT STEAMER COMING HERE MEANS TRADE DEVELOPMENT

On her first trip to Boston, the steamship Tivives, one of the three big fruit and passenger boats built for the United Fruit Company, is due to arrive here next Monday. She left Port Limon, Costa Rica, Sunday, in command of Captain Close, with several saloon passengers and a cargo of 30,000 bunches of bananas. The Tivives will be followed Jan. 1 by the Sixola, Captain Glenn, and two weeks later by the Carillo.

These three steamers were built at Belfast, Ireland, by Workman, Clark & Co., especially for the service between this port, Jamaica, the Canal Zone and Santa Marta. They will not, however, run here regularly until next summer, until three other steamers, now building, can replace them in the service between New York and Port Limon, in which service they will be operated during the winter.

These boats are each 394 feet long and nearly 6000 tons gross. They are the most perfectly equipped fruiters afloat. They are luxuriously furnished and the passenger accommodations are equal to those found on any of the transatlantic liners.

The coming of the three steamers will give Bostonians an opportunity to see the development in this particular branch of commerce. Starting not many years ago, with a sailing schooner, and later with steam schooners, the United Fruit Company has built up a service which at present extends to many parts of the world. The company now owns and has under charter a fleet of 80 steamers, and is increasing its equipment as rapidly as its business requires.

The fruit company, a distinctively Boston concern, is doing its share for the port. The present plan of the company is to give Boston the best service it has ever had to the tropics. These steamers are the largest ever in the tropical service from this port.

The three new boats were chartered specially to take the American Bankers' Association on its excursion to the canal and the West Indies. Quite a sum was collected for charity at entertainments given on board during the excursion, and the money will probably be given for charitable work among the families of seamen.

FORWARD FUND TEAMS WORKING TO OBTAIN \$15,000

By tomorrow night, Boston's contribution toward the Men and Religion Forward Movement will be \$15,000, its promoters hope. The five days' campaign recently inaugurated has netted \$4325 as a result of the work of five teams of business men.

The daily meetings at the City Club are attended by the members of the team today \$2000 should be added to the sum now raised.

The general committee of 100 will meet the five teams tomorrow night. If the \$15,000 is not raised by then the fund will remain on duty until the fund is completed. George E. Briggs, Wellington Fillmore, F. W. Ganse and E. S. Butler are among the captains of the teams.

REPORTS SAY TEMPERANCE GAINS
At the meeting of the Boston Central W. C. T. U. Monday afternoon in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, Miss Eva K. Foster presided. Mrs. Littlefield, Dr. A. N. Abbott and others gave reports that showed the cause of temperance is gaining new adherents each day.

MISS NEEDHAM IS A TRUSTEE
Miss Elizabeth N. Needham was today appointed to the board of trustees of the children's institutions department to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly. Miss Needham has had much experience in settlement work.

SHIPPING NEWS

In plenty of time to distribute the cargo for the holiday, the four-masted schooner R. W. Hopkins, Captain Balano, which sailed from here 46 days ago for Rio de Janeiro with a large supply of apples, and other merchandise, arrived at her destination Monday, according to cable advices received here today. The vessel carried 3500 barrels of apples which will bring a high price at Rio.

Cable despatches received here today announce that the British steamer Birchfield, bound for Boston from Buenos Aires, has put into Pernambuco with her cross bunkers afire. She has a valuable cargo of hides, wool, quebracho extract, etc.

William H. Haskell, captain of the five-masted Boston schooner Nathaniel T. Palmer, which was abandoned at sea while bound from Portland to Norfolk, arrived here today. Adverse conditions at sea drove the vessel down near Bermuda and she began to leak rapidly. The crew was rescued by the steamer Lord Ormonde, a British vessel, bound from Huelva, Spain, to Baltimore.

A stronger tone was manifested in the T wharf market today than has been evident for about a week. Dealers' prices were slightly higher than Monday's and steak cod sold per cwt for \$7, market cod \$4, haddock \$5.25, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$5, medium hake \$3.25 and cusk \$3.25.

Sixteen sail arrived at the wharf today, the schooner Valerie having 70,000 pounds of groundfish, the largest single fare of the day. Other arrivals were: Steamer Foam 25,500, schooners Elizabeth W. Numan 12,500, Washakie 24,100, Gladys and Nellie 12,500, Flavilla 10,500, Sadie M. Numan 10,000, Rose Standish 3800, Mabel Bryson 23,000, Nautilus 11,000, Lillian 2700, Sarah 9500, Sylvester 11,000, Mabel Lovell 5000, Eddie Minott 10,000 and the Isabel 4000.

Four members of the crew of the British schooner Evolution which has been sold, were sent home to Nova Scotia yesterday on the steamer Boston by the British consul general.

Inspector Edward C. Gillett of this lighthouse district has notified mariners that the Peaked Hill submarine bell-buoy is reported out of commission, and not sounding.

According to reports received here, the wreck of the five-masted schooner Samuel J. Gouche has floated from Duck Island ledge, where she struck several weeks ago, and is drifting directly in the path of shipping in the gulf of Maine. The revenue cutter Androsogin has been requested to locate and destroy the derelict.

The revenue cutter Mohawk has been ordered from New York to the assistance of the tug Neptune, supposed to be from Philadelphia, which is flying signals for aid a mile northwest of Northeast End lightship off the Delaware capes.

Reports received here from Lewes, Del., state that the schooner Katherine D. Perry, bound from Portland, Me., for Sewalls Point, Va., struck on Knotless shoal, Cape Charles, Va., Sunday night, and will probably be a total loss. The crew was rescued by lifesavers and taken to Norfolk by tug.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Bohemian (Br), McCallum, Liverpool.

Str Iberian (Br), Jago, Manchester.

Str Kattermunt (Ger), Maselius, Calcutta, via Colombo and Perim.

Str Arkansas (Dan), Peterson, Copenhagen and Shields.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Monocacy, Camp, Philadelphia towed bgs Indian Ridge, Bear Ridge and Buck Ridge.

Sailed

Tugs Juno, Lynn; F. C. Hersey.

Gloucester, Nellie, Lynn, towed by A R Company No. 78; Charles T. Gallagher.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance data, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Norman, for Rotterdam, Dec. 19
Lapland, for Dover, Antwerp, Dec. 20
Main, for Bremen, Dec. 21
La Provence, for Havre, Dec. 21
Pres. Lincoln, for Hamburg, Dec. 21
Philadelphia, for Southampton, Dec. 21
Minnewaska, for New York, Dec. 22
California, for London, Dec. 22
Caroline, for Havre, Dec. 22
Rochambeau, for Havre, Dec. 22
Kronland, for Dover, Antwerp, Dec. 22
Oreanda, for Gibraltar, Dec. 22
Princess Irene, for Liverpool, Dec. 22
Celtic, for Liverpool, Dec. 22
P. di Piombino, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 22
Savola, for Havre, Dec. 22
President Grant, for Hamburg, Dec. 22
Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Dec. 22
Madonna, for Southampton, Dec. 22
Olympic, for Southampton, Dec. 22
Meadow, for London, Dec. 22

Sailings from Boston

Numidian, for Glasgow, Dec. 21
Bohemian, for Liverpool, Dec. 21
Saxonia, for Liverpool, Dec. 21
Winifred, for Liverpool, Dec. 21

Sailings from Philadelphia

Manitou, for Antwerp, Dec. 22
Southwark, for Liverpool, Dec. 22

Sailings from Portland

Corinthian, for Glasgow, Dec. 22

Sailings from Halifax

Royal Edward, for Bristol, Dec. 22

Sailings from St. John

Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, Dec. 22

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
Haverford, for Philadelphia, Dec. 20
Arabic, for New York, Dec. 20
Deronian, for Boston, Dec. 20
Campania, for New York, Dec. 20
Baltic, for New York, Dec. 20
Empress of India, for St. John, Dec. 20
Mauretania, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Southampton

Barboursa, for New York, Dec. 20
Olympic, for New York, Dec. 20
St. Paul, for New York, Dec. 20
New York, for New York, Dec. 20
Blucher, for New York, Dec. 20
Neckar, for New York, Dec. 20

Sailings from Antwerp

Vaderland, for New York, Dec. 22
Zeeland, for New York, Dec. 22

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 23

Mails for Conveyed by— Mail closes— Suppl. Boston P. O. mail closes

Great Britain, Ireland, Germany and Africa (except Egypt), also specially addressed for other parts of Europe, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Japan, West Asia and East Indies, via Queenstown and Liverpool, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Japan, via Philadelphia and East Indies, via Antwerp, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

South Brazil (except Pernambuco, Parahyba, Natal and Bahia), also specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland and Africa (except Egypt), Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Germany, letter mail only, two cents per letter, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Costa Rica, via Port Limon, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Plymouth, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Newfoundland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, via Halifax, Dec. 19, 9 a.m.—11 p.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mails for Europe, West Asia and East Indies close Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:30 p. m., for other countries, mails close one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland, except parcels post, via Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p. m. also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5:30 p. m. Dec. 23, Jan. 7 and 21.

Yorke and Philadelphia to St. John's are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's between July 1 and Oct. 1.

Mails for Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo and San Domingo, close daily except Wednesday at 12 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Mails for Cuba close at this office every Wednesday at 9 p. m., forwarded on direct steamer sailing from New York every Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one-half hour earlier than the closing time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany 5 p. m.; Wednesday, Dec. 20; Norway, Sweden and Denmark 5 p. m.; Wednesday, Dec. 27; Newfoundland, 4 p. m., Thursday, and 5 p. m., Friday.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for Conveyed by— Via— Mail closes at— Boston P. O.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines, Dec. 19, 6 p.m.

KNOTTY POINTS IN PEACE PROBLEM

Retired United States Army Officer and Author of Works on Arbitration Discusses Difficult Phases of Situation for Monitor Readers

The second of a series of four articles on the peace situation, written specially for the Monitor by Hiram M. Chittenden, brigadier-general (retired), United States army, and author of a recent book, "War or Peace," is presented today. Arbitration is the main topic considered in this chapter.

CONSIDER now the case of arbitration. The civilized world believes in this method of settling international disputes as sound in principle, and if its consideration could be held in the stage of academic discussion, it would be universally adopted. But the moment it gets beyond this point into the realm of details, national selfishness creeps in and each government insists that there are certain things which it cannot entrust to the rectitude of any board of arbitrators, but of which it must remain sole and final judge. The fact that in the last analysis no nation can be final judge—that the arbitration of war with its uncertainty and injustice may supersede makes no difference. With that cheerful optimism of human nature which looks only on the bright side, nations assume victory and never admit defeat, or at any rate are willing to take the chances.

It thus results that nations have generally refused to agree beforehand to submit to arbitration disputes involving what they consider their "vital interests"—an indefinite term which each nation interprets for itself. One of these interests is territorial integrity. It is perhaps the most sensitive point in international relations, often carried to the absurd extremes, and the cause of many a war in the past. The transfer of territory from one sovereignty to another, however great the resulting benefit might be, is one of the most difficult things in the world to accomplish, and the possibility that a court of arbitration might attempt it (otherwise than as a mere adjustment of a disputed boundary) leads to reservations in arbitration treaties which will prevent it.

The subject of immigration stands on a more rational basis as a vital interest than almost any other ordinarily embraced in that term. It is clearly the right of any community to protect itself from being displaced or overrun, or from suffering a subversion of its institutions by alien races who cannot amalgamate with or become a part of it. It is the same right which justified resistance by force to the armed hordes who formerly in Europe and Asia attempted (often successfully) to displace their neighbors by subjugation or otherwise; for while the modern displacement may not be by force of arms and may not be accomplished in a brief space of time, it may be fully as effectual. There is little doubt that in the absence of existing legal restraints the Pacific coast of the United States would be an oriental commonwealth today, very much as Hawaii actually is. There is no real injustice in reservations upon this subject in arbitration treaties provided no nation asks more than it is willing to concede.

The Monroe doctrine, which has become a fixed policy of our government endeared by the traditions of more than four score years, would doubtless be classed as one of our vital interests, though it is difficult to see how it can now have the same claim to that distinction as the subject just considered. Other objections are put forward by opponents of universal arbitration who display great ingenuity in creating hypothetical cases which it would be impossible to arbitrate.

"Would we listen for a moment to a proposition to arbitrate the question of fortifying the Panama canal?" asks

one fiery patriot. If the great powers had united in a protest against such fortification and had asked that a general treaty of neutrality be negotiated, there is little doubt that we should have listened. They made no such demand because the plain dictates of justice forbade it. Each recognized that, in the position of the United States, it would do just what the United States is doing and it respected the natural rights of our government in the premises.

Another, and very high, authority, assuming that Japan had seized the Hawaiian Islands, asks if we would consent to arbitrate the question of their retention. Japan could seize those islands only as an act of war. The time to arbitrate, and the question, would, of course, be before, not after, the seizure. So on throughout the whole range of this arbitration discussion, hypotheses upon questions of detail are constantly thrust forward the very absurdity of which reveals the weakness of the argument they are intended to support.

But in no respect is this absurdity carried to the lengths that it is in relation to the much vaunted question of "honor." It is easy to say and natural to feel that a nation like an individual must resent insult and defend its honor at all hazards; but the very spontaneity of this impulse often obscures the fact that defense of honor is not a thing which can be governed by compact. The effort to do so implies distrust and suspicion which gentlemen would disdain to indulge in toward one another.

If the American secretary of state and the British ambassador at Washington were conferring upon matters personal to themselves, it would be simply unthinkable that either should even propose a reservation protecting him against the possibility of insult by the other. Each would tacitly recognize that an insult, a breach of honor, were such a thing possible between such men, would be dealt with as the occasion might demand whenever it should arise. Why then should these men, as representatives of two great nations between whom considerations of honor should stand on at least as high a plane as between themselves, feel it necessary to make exceptions touching national honor in any agreement concerning the future relations of these two nations? If deliberate insult or violation of honor should be committed no treaty would bind the injured party for an instant. No reservation could add anything to, or subtract anything from, the rights of either party. The reservation is implied in the very nature of things, as much between nations as between men, and the making of it a matter of formal convention is therefore an unnecessary evidence of distrust and suspicion which it is the part of wisdom to avoid.

Here again hypothesis is made to do duty as argument and the imagination creates bugbears which have no existence anywhere else. Mr. Jacob Riis is reported to have said recently: "Let some one insult the flag and we shall see who is willing to arbitrate." What a perfectly obvious thing to say! and yet how perfectly meaningless when one stops to think about it! Can Mr. Riis lay his hand upon a single instance, say in the past hundred years (unless the Boxer outrages in China be so classed), in which a civilized nation has gone to war because "some one" insulted its flag?

This confusion of "some one" with responsible governments is to blame for much of the distortion of vision upon this subject. Do the acts of mobs, the indiscretions of public officials, accidents pure and simple, or even unqualified blunders become violations of honor or insults to

the flag by the mere fact of their occurrence? Was national honor insulted by the deplorable Dogger bank affair, in which an error of judgment, apparently wholly inexcusable, led to the killing of innocent British subjects? Not by any possible stretch of fancy.

And the accidental killing of American citizens during recent battles on Mexican soil adjacent to the border was in no sense a violation of our honor on the part of the Mexican government. The circumstance may have justified the United States in compelling the opposing forces to retire from the vicinity of the boundary, but not in holding Mexico responsible for a violation of honor.

Even in the case of the Maine, if the explosion had been clearly proven to be the work of some Spanish sympathizer, it could not be rightfully charged against Spain as an insult to our flag unless it appeared that it was done with her connivance or privity. The United States felt it imperative to put a stop to a condition of things which made such a tragedy possible, but its action rested upon that ground, not upon a violation of its honor by the Spanish government.

Thus as a rule, in the hypotheses which jingoism so cheerfully interposes in the name of national honor against the practicability of a general arbitration treaty, conditions are assumed which have neither logical nor historic justification. In fact, the one instance in our own recent history in which our national honor may justly be said to have been quelled by the connivance, if not active participation, of an unfriendly government was one that we did arbitrate. This was the famous Alabama case.

If the question is viewed on a broad basis, if so-called violations of honor are estimated at their true worth, the advanced ground taken by President Taft on this question will be seen to involve no forfeiture of rights which any self-respecting nation holds dear. Actual violation of honor through the deliberate purpose of government is something which no longer happens among civilized nations, and pseudo-violations have certainly no sacred character which should place them outside the pale of arbitration.

UNIVERSITY ADDS NEW BUILDINGS

MADISON, Wis.—According to plans now complete in the office of Architect Peabody at the University of Wisconsin, work has been begun upon buildings, the aggregate cost of which will approach near \$1,000,000. These building operations probably are the greatest in the history of the university.

The construction work at present includes: Agricultural chemistry, \$90,000; home economics and extension department, \$150,000; woman's dormitory, \$90,000; biology building, \$200,000; chemistry addition, \$75,000; new library wing, \$65,000; horticultural building, \$57,000; gymnasium annex, \$15,000.

HARMONY CHAPTER ELECTS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the January meeting of Harmony Chapter, O. E. S., officers will be installed according to the result of the election held Monday evening. The new officers will be: W. M. Mrs. Agnes H. Fessenden; W. P. Edward Barker, Jr., secretary; Miss Mary A. Pope; treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Alden; conductor, Mrs. Fannie E. Ratch.

ILLINOIS FOLK SAVE \$8,446,805

CHICAGO—The people of Illinois have increased their savings in the last three months by \$8,446,805, according to the reports of 561 state banks showing their condition at the close of business on Dec. 6. The total deposits subject to notice amount to \$256,206,543; deposits payable on demand, to \$246,367,735.

Classified Advertisements

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders
Maj. G. L. Irwin, quartermaster, relieved from duty at Havana, Cuba, return to Washington and upon completion of temporary duty office of quartermaster-general, to Philadelphia for duty as assistant to quartermaster.

Maj. J. H. Rice, ordnance, to Sandy Hook proving ground, Ft. Hancock, N. J., on business pertaining to material being procured by the ordnance department.

Capt. R. C. Marshall Jr., quartermaster, to Ft. Howard, Md., in connection with installation of electric lighting system.

Second Lieut. W. C. Philson, fourth infantry, assume charge of construction work at Ft. Mesoula, Mont.

Capt. H. H. Scott, C. A. C., to home preparatory to retirement.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, detached duty as commander, second division, United States Atlantic fleet, Dec. 21, 1911, to duty as aid for inspections, navy department, Washington, D. C.

Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow, detached duty naval war college, Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, 1911, to duty as commander second division, United States Atlantic fleet, on board the Louisiana.

Capt. J. E. Craven, detached duty command the New Jersey to duty Boston, Mass.

Capt. F. W. Kellogg, detached duty command the Maine, to duty command the New Jersey.

Ensign K. Heron, detached duty the Castine, to duty works Moran Brothers Company, Seattle, Wash., connection submarines building.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. Reed, Jr., to duty navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Gunner D. Hepburn, detached duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., Dec. 30, 1911, to duty daval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

Chief Machinist G. Crofton, to duty the Tallahassee.

Mate H. Forsdal, detached duty the Franklin, to Los Animas, Cal.

Paymaster's Clerk T. A. Henry appointed a paymaster's clerk in the navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Paymaster's Clerk J. O'Reilly, appointed as a paymaster's clerk in the navy revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Pompey and Decatur at Shanghai, Patuxent and Potomac at Key West, Mohawk at Norfolk, Utah at Pensacola, Uncas at Manzanillo, St. Louis at San Francisco, California at Hilo, Hawaii; Piscataqua at Cavite.

Sailed—Glacier, from San Francisco for Honolulu; Idaho, from Philadelphia for Delaware breakwater; Arcturion, from Charleston for Hampton Roads; South Dakota, from Hilo, Hawaii, for Honolulu; Nero, from Valparaiso for Panama; Cincinnati, from Yokohama for Shanghai.

Navy Notes
WASHINGTON—The Birmingham has been placed in full commission at the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

The Annapolis has been taken out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Rear Admiral C. McR. Winslow, who has been on detached duty at the naval war college, Newport, R. I., has been assigned to duty as commander of the second division of the Atlantic fleet, on board the battleship Louisiana. He replaces Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger,

LESSON MARKERS

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SACRAMENTO, CAL. All Central Points.
ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

LOST AND FOUND
LOST—Saturday evening, a Milk Net Piece, between Columbus avenue and St. Rotolph st., via Concord and Durham sts. Return to Miss C. BOUCHARD, 16 Cumberland st., Boston.

RATIONAL GOLF
By JASON ROGERS

In writing about the recent news of the world tournament at Walton Heath, Frank Burrows has this to say in Black and White: "Good putting, indeed, was conspicuous by its absence throughout the tournament; but then, of course, the putting of professionals always appears bad in comparison with the rest of their game."

"When you see a man drive 250 to 300 yards in a dead straight line, and play his cleek, brassie, iron, or masbie approach shot ruled on the pin all the way, it always seems absurd to see him miss a putt of two or three yards. It is fortunate, perhaps, that these things do happen, so as to remind us that even professional golfers are human, and, as such, liable to err; too many people nowadays appear to regard them with an adulatory reverence which is singularly out of place. It is all to the credit of the professionals that as a rule they do not allow themselves to be spoiled by the absurd flatteries showered upon them by those whose idea of human distinction it is to be allowed to call a professional golfer by his Christian name."

NOVELS AND GOLF
"It is quite usual," says Henry Leach in the Sketch, "in turning over the pages of a new novel in these days to discover some more or less intimate reference among them to the game that we play; and the authors have proceeded much further in their knowledge and discretion since the time, not long ago, when a lady writer ventured to give a whole chapter of description of St. Andrews on the autumn medal day, in which among other things, it was mentioned that the hero, whirling the club round his head in tremendous style, holed out with his second at the hole. I am not really sure that it was not hinted he had the trick with his tee shot and then, without more ado, or observing the formality of walking to the green and getting his card marked, he was summarily proclaimed the victor, hoisted shoulder high and carried to the clubhouse by a wildly enthusiastic crowd. They do not do that kind of thing on the great medal day at St. Andrews and writers who touch golf in these times without understanding much about it are exceedingly careful lest they should make howlers, which are easier to make concerning this game than any other. But now most writers are players themselves and so they are on the safe side."

It is one of the wonderful things of the first rank professionals, observes the Northern Whig, that they have a profound knowledge of distance and are never deceived by the curious formation of any ground.

If you are putting to the right of the hole continually, says Horace G. Hutchinson in Country Life, the way to aid yourself in curing this vice is not to stand so as to face more toward the left of the hole—that would be the way of truism—but more, paradoxical as it seems, toward the right of it. The explanation is that in process of making the stroke the eye involuntarily directs the hand toward correction of an error which you have made by this way of standing to the ball emphatically obvious.

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Fort Pitt Bedding Co., N. E. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

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Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va.

ELASTIC WEBBING
Lapworth Webbing Co., 445 Summer St., Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of superior elastic webbing for hose and corset supports.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

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Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

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Chas. A. Ochs & Co., 181 Washington st.
P. S. Richardson, 283 Tremont st.
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H. J. Burwell, 8 Kneeland st.
A. Cawthorne, 312 Meridian st.
Richard McDermott, 80 Meridian st.
Miss J. Annie Taylor, 250 Meridian st.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard Francis, 104 Dorchester st.
A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.
ROSLINDALE.
H. J. Cooper, 14 Main st.

ARLINGTON.
O. P. Chase, 100 Main st.
ATTLEBORO.
L. H. Cooper, 14 Main st.

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Sherwin & Co., 14 Main st.
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Evelyn News Company, 14 Main st.

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F. E. Perry, 125 Washington st.
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George C. Holmes, 58 Main st.
E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.
Ames Bros., 100 Main st.
L. F. Burke, 55 Massachusetts ave.

CANTON.
George B. Lord, 100 Main st.
FAIRFAX.
Jas. Blanford, 128 Westminster st.

FALL RIVER.
J. W. Mills, 41 So. Main st.
FRANKLIN.
L. M. Harcourt, 100 Main st.

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C. G. Ochs, 8 Hyde Park ave.
GLOUCESTER.
Frank M. Shurtleff, 100 Main st.

HAVENHILL.
William A. How, 27 Washington sq.
HUDSON.
Charles G. Peabody, 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN.
Barrett & Cannon, 144 South st.
P. F. Dresser, 73 Center st.

LEONISTON.
James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.
LOWELL.
G. C. Prince & Son, 105 Merrimac st.

MEDFORD.
W. N. Reed, 33 Market square.
F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Reed st.

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Frank B. Gilman, 33 Boston ave.
NEW BEDFORD.
E. N. Wilbur, 45 High st.

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George L. Lawrence, 100 Main st.
NEEDHAM.
E. C. Cushman, 100 Main st.

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G. L. Briggs, 100 Purchase st.
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A. S. Peterson, 100 Main st.
ROSLINDALE.
W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

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L. A. Chapin, 100 Main st.

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M. P. Charles, 100 Main st.
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R. Allison & Co., 258 Warren st.

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Benjamin DeLong, 254 Blue Hill ave.
D. McKee, 100 Main st.
W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.

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HELP WANTED-MALE

AMERICAN BOY wanted to learn the violin. Apply at 87 Summer st. Boston, at 9 a. m. BLAKE & STARNES.

A SALESMAN wanted for western Mass. experienced with butter, bakers' specialties. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN-Wanted at 1000 1/2 thoroughly experienced automobile salesman. Apply at Ford Car Dept. DODGE MOTOR VEHICLE CO. Lansing, Mich. Knowledge, Mass.

AUTO TESTER wanted; experienced; to find ignition and carburetor troubles. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

AUTOBOMBER BEARING SCRAPERS wanted, first-class. Apply ALVAN T. FULLER, 1089 Commonwealth ave., Boston.

AUDITOR'S ASSISTANT, 25, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

A WHOLE AND BRIDGE CARPENTER wanted. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOOK FORWARDER wanted, \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOK SALESMAN, retail. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOY wanted about 16, Swedish preferred, to learn photographic business and general useful. Apply to C. H. CHISHOLM, 100 Main st., Boston.

BOY wanted, learn wholesale hardware business. \$15. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOYS wanted, learn printing, photographing, bookbinding, trades. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BOSS FINISHER wanted, fancy woolen, heavy napped and fancy worsted goods; also, reference required; state salary. Apply to C. H. CHISHOLM, 100 Main st., Boston.

CORNICER MAKER wanted, experienced; \$3.32 a day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COUNTRY GROCERY CLERK, young. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

CUTTER wanted; an experienced male cutter on muslin underwear. Apply by letter only. THE CHIFFRE MFG. CO., 230 Middle st., Portland, Me.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; \$15 week. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

DRESSER TENDER wanted, capable of figuring lots; good habits; state experience, wages, if married, how many in family. Apply to JAMES H. WOOD, 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

ELECTRICIAN wanted; one who can install battery for electric lighting automobiles. Address SALOM BATTERY CO., 871 Broadway, Boston.

ELECTRIC WIREMAN wanted, experienced on organ work. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

ENGINEER (3rd-class) wanted to operate locomotive crane at works of MERRIMAC CHEMICAL CO., North Woburn, Mass. Apply in person.

ENGINEER, third class, \$15 out of town. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

HERMAN BOYS wanted; also boy to learn electric manufacturing business. A. S. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

HOLIDAY BOYS wanted for holidays. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

EXPRESS TEAMSTERS, married. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FINISH CALFEKIN ASSORTER wanted, experienced. Apply to WITCHAMPTON CO., 69 Mason st., Salem, Mass.

FIREMAN (night), wanted; 1st-class license; \$14 week. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

FIREMAN, second class. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FIREMAN, licensed, middle aged. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FLORENTINE CLERK, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FLOOR MANAGER, department store. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

FOREMAN wanted at once on small spiral spring work. MORGAN SPRING CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR GOODS SALESMEN. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GLASS AND CHINA PACKER. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GOODYEAR STITCHER wanted; come ready for work. PRATT SHOE CO., Natick, Mass.

GROCERY CLERK-Young country lad, wanted to work in grocery store and do general work. Apply to FARRAGUT MARKET, 700 Broadway, cor. N. St., South Boston.

HELP WANTED-MALE

PAPER CLERK, wholesale. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER-Wanted, good printer and finisher on Artura papers; general expert for first-class studio. Address BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

PLUMBER-Wanted, a first-class, temperate, journeyman plumber; union wages. Apply F. H. CHASE, 60 Purchase st., Boston.

PRESSER wanted, piece work. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

RIVET MAKER wanted, double stroke hammer. Apply to MR. WRIGHT, on the street floor, before 10:30 A. M.

REPAIR MAN wanted, electrician and locksmith. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESMAN wanted, steady, willing to work. E. A. WHITNEY, 252 Broadway, Chelsea, Mass.

SALESMAN-Bright, active, salesman wanted to handle line of goods; opportunity for advancement; state age and full particulars. LOWELL, THREED MILLS, Lowell, Mass.

SALESMAN wanted; man who has been successful salesman among the textile mills. Apply to H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. of Skilled Labor, 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SECOND HAND WEAVER, understander. Draper looms; \$15 weekly to start; \$16.50 weekly when showing is made; New England Textile Co., 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SHEET METAL WORKER wanted, all-round; STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SHIPPER, experience in steel business. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SHOE FACTORY HELP wanted in all departments. BARTELS & THIELEN CO., 200 Washington st., Boston.

SIDE LASTER wanted, able to read and write. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SOLDIERS, first-class, wanted on separator. GEM MFG. CO., cor. Everett and Bowdoin, Chelsea, Mass.

SOLE CUTTER wanted, Knox Machines. \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, in Newtonville, \$12 week; Remington machine. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, rapid, \$15. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STITCHING ROOM HELP wanted. SEX SHOE MFG. CO., 60 K st., South Boston.

STRONG, independent, wood and cotton work; man competent operate all kinds of machinery; give particulars, age, experience and salary desired. If this is desired, apply to JAMES H. WOOD, 550 Atlantic ave., Boston.

STITCHING ROOM HELP wanted. SEX SHOE MFG. CO., 60 K st., South Boston.

TOOL MAKER and MACHINIST wanted. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, young, single, \$12. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

TRIPOLSTERER wanted. JAMES J. APPEL, 275 Wybosset st., Providence, R. I.

WATCHMAN (night), dream's license; near Newton; \$14 week. Apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

WHEELRIGHT wanted, \$20-\$25.50 a day. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WINDY SHADE and drapery sales. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted, clean cut; learn salesmanship; machinery house; 18-21 years; apply Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE

50-FACTORY GIRLS-50

FACTORY GIRLS (50) wanted, Boston and suburbs; \$1.50 weekly. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FILING CLERK, 80, BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAIDS, with experience and good references, wanted for small families. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

GIRLS-JORDAN MARSH CO. want girls for wrapping tools, books and stationery. Apply to MR. WRIGHT, on the street floor, before 10:30 A. M.

GIRLS wanted; experienced operators on assembling machines. GEORGE E. KEITH CO., 200 South Boston, Ask for Mr. Crosey.

GIRLS for general housework, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian or German, who can do good plain cooking and some laundry; good references. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 13 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

GRAMMAR grade teacher wanted, \$14. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL ASSISTANT, French, German, \$20-\$30. EASTERN TEACHERS' AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

HOTELKEEPER wanted, capable, Mrs. S. E. DREW, 25 Franklin st., Boston.

HOTELKEEPER-Wanted in Providence, a capable, willing young Protestant woman with all modern conveniences; family of 3; a 12-room house, steam heated, for janitor, hardwood floors, no laundry; 1500 sq. ft. of land, 100 ft. of water front. Apply to J. H. SMITH, 75 Ohio st., Providence, R. I.

LINING MAKERS wanted, experienced. GEORGE E. KEITH CO., 200 S. St., South Boston.

MAID-Reliable woman or girl wanted to help with housework; references. MRS. P. A. WOODWELL, 29 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass.

MAID wanted for general housework who will understand plain cooking; house with all modern conveniences; family of 3; washing, sent out; wages \$4. MRS. J. G. CARLTON, Marlborough, Mass.

MAID wanted; good, honest, young girl, to assist with general housework in family of 3 adults; experience not necessary; some washing, sent out; wages \$4. MRS. J. G. CARLTON, Marlborough, Mass.

MILINERY APPRENTICES wanted. Apply to MRS. MAXWELL, 59 Temple pl., Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS, Cambridge and Charlestown. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, \$12 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

POWER STITCHERS wanted, backum. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SALESWOMEN, ready, handkerchiefs, shirt waists, etc. BRICKS BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

SALESWOMEN, experienced, wanted for different departments. Apply to new employment bureau, 128 Avon st., Boston.

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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

APPRENTICE (to a draftsman) (16), residence, Dorchester. 85, Morton St., 6491

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 03-19

ASSISTANT Colored man would like hours work mornings, assisting janitor, or general housework. References. Call on CHARLES W. ALDEN, 23 Westmoreland st., Roxbury, Mass.

ASSISTANT JANITOR wishes position in apartment house, best of references. STANLEY F. WALKER, Central St., West Stoughton, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Experienced in care of elderly people; would do otherwise useful. C. H. LANMAN, 48 Highland ave., Cambridge, Mass.

ATTENTIVE COMPANION, wishes position to go anywhere. W. M. GRUBB, 406 Massachusetts ave., Boston.

AUTOBOMBER REPAIRING-Young man, experienced in repairing automobiles, and engines; will go anywhere. W. F. HAYES, 15 Cambridge st., Boston.

AUTO REPAIRING-Opportunity wanted to learn to repair automobiles. References; willing to work; 21 years old. LAWSON E. GOODWIN, 1542 Dorchester ave., Boston.

AUTO REPAIRER, experienced highest grade cars, wishes employment; reasonable wages; guaranteed work. A. G. BAKER, 100 Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

AUTO REPAIRING-Young man (25), Protestant, wants position in garage, to repair automobiles, first-class, trustworthy, and would consider a driving position. R. K. EUGLEY, 706 E. 5th st., South Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, general office or executive work; American; years of experience; two references. SALARY \$20. WILLIAM H. HARRIS, 15 Union Park, Boston.

BOOKS FINISHER, woolen mill, now in position with company of reputation; experienced in face finish and work; married; English. (1904). C. H. HARRIS, 15 Union Park, Boston.

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BOOKS FINISHER, woolen mill, now in position with company of reputation; experienced in face finish and work; married; English. (1904). C. H. HARRIS, 15 Union Park, Boston.

BOOKS FINISHER, woolen mill, now in position with company of reputation; experienced in face finish and work; married;

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

LIBRARY WORK—Position wanted by library by young woman who has had experience in the same line. Address: JOHN, 110 E. Frank st., Kalamazoo, Mich.

SEAMSTRESS, or for light housework, small family. **BERTHA BADENCK**, Cottage Grove av., Chicago, care Mrs. Val. J. Jordon.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position to do light sewing or as lady's maid, nurse, etc. Address: **JOHN J. JORDON**, 1423 WOODBURY, 1412 Judson av., Evanston, Ill.

SPENOGRAPIHER, business college graduate, wishes position, 6 months' experience. Address: **JOHN J. JORDON**, 1423 WOODBURY, 1412 Judson av., Evanston, Ill.

MISSES EVELYN MAYES, 223 Good av., Detroit, Mich.

SPENOGRAPIHER wants position as private secretary or for good dressmaking. Has considerable experience and ability. Address: **ELIZABETH MACKETT**, 543 Canine av., St. Louis, Mo.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, to handle our threads and spool silks among the clothing and outfit trade for men.

right party; want man who can command good business and good salary; state as

experienced and full particulars. LOWELL, THREADEW HILLS, Lowell, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CIVIL ENGINEER (25), married, 10 years' experience, both field and office, railroad, water, and sanitary engineering; desires municipal improvements; permanent position; location no object. F. D. MINIM, 1001 E. 12th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

CONSULTING ENGINEER, high professional record, wants position to care for industrial interests; water system. General. **CHARLES D. VAUGHAN**, 200 First National Bank bldg., Denver, Colo.

EDITOR, PRINTER, MANAGER, wants position on daily or high-grade weekly paper, resourceful, versatile, efficient. **ALFRED J. HARRIS**, 1004 S. 10th St., Chickasha, Okla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, kind and conscientious, wishes position; Denver or near-by. **MRS. L. LOUGEN**, 2450 Stout, Denver, Colo.

LADY'S COMPANION—Refined, competent woman would like position; will assist in all household duties. **JOHN F. PALM**, Palm Beach, Miami; references: **MRS. E. C. GRAY**, 435 E. 13th av., apt. 1, Denver, Colo.

POSITION WANTED where ability, education and years of experience on the job will count for future advancement. **WILLIAM J. HARRIS**, 1004 S. 10th St., Chickasha City, Okla.

TRIC STATION

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PROBLE-ED MAN, steady and temperate, wants work; watchman, elevator, delivery store, or taking care of lawns.

THE LITTLE ROOM 22, Rampart apart. cheap, comfortable and furnished. Los Angeles, Cal.

IMPORTER, JANTOR, houseman; all kinds of work. **WILLIAM KILLEN,** 404 So. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

TRAVELING MAN, well recommended, commanding 5 languages, would represent himself in all parts of Central and South America, where he is well known. **ROBERTINI,** 3538 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by a young woman in small family. References, **MRS. MARTHA L. JOHNSON,** 227 Menlo ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED a young woman in small family, employment, experienced in plain sewing, mending and repairing, also children's dressmaking. **WESON,** 1142 W. Portland, Ore.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES —and **SALES AGENTS** wanted for the Southern States by men for immigration, industrial and university numbers on the leading papers of the South. **JON H. BRITTON CO.,** Goodridge bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

ARTIST wanted; must be first-class design and drawing.

chinery. NATIONAL ENGRAVING CO.,
C., 500 14th st. N. W., Washington.

SALESMEN wanted, experienced, to promote our threads and special silks. Good clothing and cutting up trades for manufacturing purposes; good opportunity for advancement. Full salary. Address: L. O. JOHNSON, 101 So. Main, Memphis, Tenn. 21

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable woman wanted as working housekeeper by business man in village. No objection to child. MISS ROLINE CHILDS, Glenclaryn, Va. 20

SEWING **HELP WANTED** by lady; preferred woman of domestic tastes; good order. Address MISS M. L. JONES, R. 1, Box 11, 201 Eads av., San Antonio, Tex. 21

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

BOOKKEEPER-Positively desired by young man with experience in mercantile and banking business; employed in bank; a good penman. Address: C. C. COKER, Helena, Ga. 23

CHAFFER repair man, wishes position; knows business thoroughly. CHAS. H. HARRIS, 101 So. Main, Memphis, Tenn. 21

HOTEL CLERK or assistant wanted; active elderly man; wages nominal. Address: J. W. HARRIS, 101 So. Main, Memphis, Tenn. 21

ALESMAH—Experienced traveler, rep-

These prominent manufacturers to the
the following trading companies in their
their states, desires position Jan. 1 '12;
onomatic and progressive, clean-cut, en-
ergetic and of unswerving competence. Ad-
dress J. F. SANDERS, 429 5th Ave., Day-
ton, Ky.

ARMSTRONG wants position, young, busi-
ness-like references, C. F. FUS, 18
St. Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted by lady 47,
years of Kentucky, position as house-
keeper for children; highest refer-
ences. MISS CLARA HALL, P. O. Box 2
Ad.

CANADA FOREIGN

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER wanted; will pay \$125 to
man who can set bookkeeping and
additional responsibility; man of
at least 40 years of age preferred; must
be a genuine mercantile representative.
Address L. A. SMITH, Auscubus, B. C.
Canada. 20

GENERAL MERCHANT FLOOR MAN
to sell for \$100 for general clerk
to had grocery experience especially.
Address L. A. SMITH, Auscubus, B. C.

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

SHOE SALESMEN REPORT BEST TRIP THEY EVER HAVE MADE

Many Consider the Outlook Better Than Six Months Ago—Leather Prices on High Level Precluding Much Buying for the Future

Reports concerning the shoe trade from men on the road continue good, many of them claiming the trip the best they have ever made; in fact, the disappointed salesman is yet to be seen. Statements concerning the general condition of the shoe trade are more promising than for several years.

Those who represent men's fine shoe factories consider the outlook even better than six months ago, which period was marked by a large and steady trade. The factories are running full, and proprietors are confident that their plants will run into another season's business without a shutdown.

Men's medium grades are running close to a record business, the proverbial dullness at this season not being so prominent as to attract attention.

The traveling men were quite successful in placing sample orders which show an increase over those of last season. Both of these lines show a lessening demand for box calf and patent leather, the calf being chiefly for gun-metal-colored calf and new fancy leathers.

Prices are up a point with a further advance probable. Men's and boys' soft chrome footwear, also those made from kangaroo and satin are near the close of an exceptionally good season. Receipts of orders show a falling off but the factories are still running full and the prospects are that they will run full for some time.

Prices are the bone of contention in all of these lines and although the advance has been large manufacturers say that it was not commensurate with the additional cost.

Considerable business was obtained on the comparatively new lines cut from oose split and light chrome colored leather. These shoes seem to have found favor with the trade to an extent quite unexpected.

Interviews with those who have been in the field with ladies' and misses' shoes reveal a tendency to cling to fancy effects, all staples being selected with indifference. High button boots and low shoes having uppers of new buck, velvet, colored and black, also white fabrics were not only sampled but cash orders for early delivery were obtained for both seasons and there is work enough already secured to run the factories well into next spring. Little if any advance in prices has taken place which has assisted the salesmen in getting the business they are credited with.

Manufacturers of children's shoes report no lull in the business as a whole, though the receipt of new business has fallen off this month. Still it is given no attention, as the factories are running up to capacity limits. These lines are extremely attractive and contrast strangely with those of a decade ago, when little effort was made to introduce style or comfort in footwear for little folks.

During December it is not expected that manufacturers will insist upon sole leather deliveries beyond what may be actually required, but fair shipments were made last week on orders from both domestic and foreign buyers.

There was some domestic contracting for January delivery, one for 17,000 shoes being reported and several from 5000 to 10,000. The foreign trade shows the inactivity incident to this particular season and cable orders fell off in number and amount.

Ock and union sole leather have touched such prices that they are purchased as wanted. The whole sole leather market has a tone of strength and a further advance is rumored.

The prices calf skins are held at precludes any contracting for late deliveries, neither are tanners urgent in that regard. Therefore buyers are ordering as conditions demand.

Colors, seat and gun metal finishes are well sold ahead and receipts are applied to waiting orders. The output of side upper leather is yet below what the demand calls for, and complaints are coming from the jobbers who are waiting for goods. Chrome finishes, particularly colored, are much wanted at the factories, and kangaroo, satin and heavy splits are also slow in shipments. The strength of the lid market has occasioned the dealers to hint a possibility of another rise of prices.

Patent side leather is not selling as freely as a year ago, although the shoe men in from their trips reported the usual amount of sampling of ladies' shoes, but on the men's lines a decided falling off was noticed.

Patent calf is keeping up with the demand of last year, Lynn and Haverhill factories using liberal sized lots of it.

Interviews with the larger dealers in glazed kid reported a very good business. Their opinion was that the high prices now prevailing in the calf skin market was working an advantage to them as there was more inquiry for kid stock this month than was expected, and while sales heretofore have been confined to the two extremes in quality the medium grades were now in fair demand.

The foreign trade shows a very satisfactory increase over the previous year and now that the dealers' experience has taught them what the buyers expect a favorable feature is anticipated.

Referring to foreign trade an interview with a large shoe manufacturer regarding the subject was recalled in which he stated that his foreign sales showed an increase of 50 per cent over those of 1910.

Replying to the remark that English houses had become strong competitors, he said, in a measure that is true, but foreign shoe manufacturers have long been accustomed to making models last a long time, and the semi-annual changes so common in this country were considered useless expenditures of money, therefore, while their products showed good shoemaking, they were always behind in style and their goods lacked what are termed in this country up-to-date effects.

TOLEDO RAILWAYS AND LIGHT PROPOSITION TO CITY COUNCIL

Thought That Early Adjustment of Differences Will Be Obtained—Reorganization of the Company May Be Accomplished Soon

TOLEDO, O.—Favorable comment is heard regarding the proposition submitted by the Toledo Railways & Light Company to the city council of Toledo, as it is apparent that the company is perfectly willing and anxious to give the public a "fair deal" and at the same time arrive at some sort of a settlement of the present controversy. The company maintains that for the interest of the community every person should be carried to his destination, within the city limits, at one fare, without extra charge for transfer, by one company owning and operating all street railway lines in the city, subject to regulation and under the control of the city.

The company also maintains that the street car riders, who really pay the cost of operation, should not be burdened with any obligation in addition to the ordinary cost of transportation, such as street improvements, maintenance and cleaning of streets, bridge tolls, etc. Therefore, the proposition provides that the company shall not be required to pay for such work or other special taxes. The management feels justified in asking for net earnings from operation of its lines equivalent to 8 per cent per annum on the cost of reproduction of the property.

In view of the many advantages that are to be gained by the city for the direct benefit of the traveling public, it would seem the lack of wisdom if the city council should reject the offer made by the company. The provisions for an automatic reduction in fares when earnings are above the 8 per cent return per annum on the cost of reproduction of the property indicates the company's good faith toward the city and the public. Representation of the city on the board of directors is another important element which should prove of considerable importance to the city.

Within a few days announcement will be made of a plan of reorganization of the company. It will entail the formation of a new company to take over all of the gas and electric heating and lighting companies which company will also control the street railway and suburban lines through stock ownership. Arrangements for underwriting the plan have been completed and it now awaits ratification of the management. These will be sold immediately \$5,000,000 first mortgage bonds, as well as an amount of preferred stock of the new company to provide funds to pay off the \$6,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the present company. These bonds will not be paid off at once, although probably before the end of 1912.

The plan will call for an assessment upon stockholders of the Toledo Railways & Light Company, in order that they may participate fully in the reorganization, and holders of the consolidated 4 per cent bonds will be given stock of the new company. Those who do not meet their assessments will probably be given common stock of the new company. It is expected that between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 bonds will be issued against the railway company and provision for the issuance of additional bonds for improvements. Therefore, it is apparent that the company will raise about \$8,000,000 through the sale of bonds and new first preferred stock. When the reorganization is completed, it will be found that fixed charges will be considerably reduced from their present levels.

Earnings of the Toledo Railways & Light Company for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 last indicated that the company is holding its own from the viewpoint of gross and net, while surplus after charges also shows a fair improvement over a year ago. A much better comparative showing would have resulted in the surplus for the 10 months, had it not been for the exceptionally heavy increase in taxes, which was equal to over 30 per cent, as compared with the same 10 months of the year previous. This is the result of the excise tax which calls for the collection of 1/2 per cent of each traction company's earnings by the state tax commission. This is the only increase in expenses for the period mentioned that may be considered out of proportion to the improvement in gross. There was a more liberal allowance for maintenance during the 10 months than

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP CO.

NEW YORK — The International Steam Pump Company has issued its full pamphlet report for the 18 months ended Sept. 30, 1911. The fiscal year of the company has heretofore ended March 31. The income account for the 18 months has already been published. The profit and loss account follows:

Undivided profits, associated companies, March 31, 1910, \$3,340,648; surplus arising from retirement of Blake bonds, less reserves, amounts written off, etc., \$256,113; surplus arising from acquisition of Fred M. Prescott Steam Pump Company, \$117,014; surplus for 18 months ended Sept. 30, 1911, \$506,573; undivided profits, associated companies, Sept. 30, 1911, \$4,220,349; profit and loss surplus, Blake & Knowles, Sept. 30, 1911, \$973,221; combined profit and loss surplus Sept. 30, 1911, \$5,193,570.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals

Str Bohemian, Liverpool, with 1965 bbls grapes, 451 cs, 569 half cs; 214 cts onions, 225 cs walnuts, 200 bags peanuts, 100 bbls almonds, 800 bags figs, 10,503 bags potatoes.

Strs Iberian, Manchester and Arkansas, Copenhagen.

Str Gloucester, Norfolk, with 43 bxs oranges.

Str Ontario, Norfolk, due tomorrow, has 276 bbls spinach, 445 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1100 bbls 830 bxs, cranberries 117 barrels, Florida oranges 3513 boxes, California oranges 2524 boxes, lemons 1880 boxes, coconuts 200 bags, pineapples 24 crates, grapes 3170 barrels, raisins 45 boxes, figs 1850 pkgs, dates 43 boxes, peanuts 200 bags, potatoes 57,172 bushels, sweet potatoes 831 barrels, onions 3789 bushels.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 6903 pkgs, last year 10,419 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$3.40@5.99; in wood, clears \$4.10@4.70; winter wheat patents \$4.70@5.5; straight \$4.40@4.80, clears \$4.25@4.50, Kansas hard winter patents, in jute \$4.80@5.30, rye flour \$3.10@5.80, graham flour \$4.05@4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, new No. 3 yellow 72 1/2c, new yellow 72c; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 71 1/2c@72c, new yellow 71c@71 1/2c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 55 1/2c, No. 2 55c, No. 3 54 1/2c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 55c@55 1/2c, 36 to 38 lbs 54 1/2c@55c, 34 to 36 lbs 53 1/2c@54 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal, \$1.45@1.48 100-lb bag; granulated, \$3.90@4.10; bolted, \$3.80@4; oatmeal, rolled \$3.50@3.80 bbl; cut and ground, \$6.05@6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring, \$27.50; winter, \$27.75@28.25; middlings, \$27.50@30; mixed feed, \$28@31; red dog, \$31.75; cottonseed meal, \$29.50; hominy feed, \$31.65; linseed meal, \$39; stock feed \$30.75; gluten feed, \$32.50.

Hay and straw—Western, choice, \$26.50@27.50; No. 1, \$25.50@26; No. 2, \$21.50@24.50; No. 3, \$18@19; No. 1 Canadian, \$25@25.50; straw, rye, \$19@20; oat, \$9.50@10.

Butter—Northern creamery 35@36c, Western creamery 35c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy 47@49c, eastern best 42@46c, western best 36@38c.

Potatoes—Maine per 2-bu bag \$1.85@2, sweet potatoes Jersey per basket \$1.50@1.75.

Onions—Conn river 100-lb bag \$1.75@2.25, York state per 100-lb bag, \$1.95@2.40.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50@4.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today, 1911 lbs 4480 bxs 128,400 lbs butter, 46 bxs cheese, 1587 cs eggs; 1910, 1834 lbs 1310 bxs 55,443 lbs butter, 690 bxs cheese, 1291 cs eggs.

Other Markets

NEW YORK—Today, 9275 pkgs butter, 1078 bxs cheese, 3576 cs eggs; 1910, 9837 pkgs butter, 2110 bxs cheese, 8892 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram

Butter market firm—Spec 38c, ex 37c, bid spec 35c@35 1/2c.

Cheese market firm—Hid spec 16c@16 1/2c, average fcy 15 1/2c@15 3/4c, average fcy current make 15 1/2c.

Egg market unsettled—Ex 1sts 43c@44c, 1sts 40c@42c, ref 1sts 23c@24c, spec marks 25c@26c.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market lower, Dec 18, at 28 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market steady, Dec 18, ex 34c, No 1 pkg stg 21c, refs 20 1/2c. Egg market steady, firsts 28c to 31c, ordinary firsts 25c to 27c, refs 13 1/2c.

ELGIN, Ill.—Butter market firm, Dec 18, at 35c.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian colored 70c, white 70c.

CHICAGO'S NEW BOND ISSUE

CHICAGO—The joint bid of \$99,327 of the First Trust and Harris Trust for \$225,000 new corporate bonds of this city brings the price almost to a parity with Cook county bonds, the last sale of which was \$950,000 at a premium of \$157.

Sanitary district bonds also bring syndicate bids close to par.

The city's debt, including park district and sanitary district obligations, is less than \$90,000,000, compared with \$800,000,000 for New York city, and if the local bonds were tax-exempt they probably would command as high a premium as any municipals in the United States. They are acceptable as security for postal savings funds and legal for Massachusetts savings banks. This city's per capita is less than that of any other city in the country of more than 350,000 population. The new bond issues raise its corporate debt to about \$34,000,000.

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK—Orders have been placed with the American Locomotive Company by the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha for five switch engines.

IMPROVEMENTS ON MISSOURI PACIFIC MAKING PROGRESS

E. J. Pearson, first vice-president of Missouri Pacific, who has been in Boston for a few days, said regarding the property:

"The work of improving the physical condition of the property which began with the election of President Bush early this year, is making steady progress and the larger portion has already been finished. One of the most encouraging features resulting from this work is that patrons of the road, shippers along our lines, are giving us cordial support. They are the first to recognize and appreciate the progress made toward improved service."

"One of the first acts of the new administration was the improvement of our main line between Kansas City and Omaha. This line is now laid in 85-pound rail, sags have been largely eliminated, grades lowered, drainage perfected, cuts widened, and the physical condition of its trackage is now the equal of any in that territory. The result is that we are now getting a fair percentage of the through traffic between Kansas City and Omaha, whereas heretofore this line has been largely dependent upon local traffic for its support."

"The future of Missouri Pacific contains to my mind possibilities even more attractive than those which have prevailed in years past in the Northwest. I have seen the Northwest develop from a desert until it has blossomed like a rose. Missouri Pacific's southern territory contains stretches now under water which, however, promise to become its best asset. Territories of splendid agricultural fertility will become available as the timber is removed and many large drainage schemes are under way, which in the next few years will make this land, much of it of wonderful fertility, a most important addition to the areas already under cultivation."

"The heavy charge in the fiscal year to June 30 for hire of equipment will be reduced during the current year by receipt of equipment under contract, and in 1912 it should be on a normal basis. The road's equipment during January, February and March, will be increased by receipt of 3000 freight cars, giving the present traffic needs. We have received 62 locomotives, which have been of particular advantage in moving the recent heavier traffic, and will receive the remainder within the following month. This is the equipment ordered last summer, one of the first acts of President Bush."

RECEIVERS ARE APPOINTED FOR WABASH ROAD

ST. LOUIS—Financial difficulties of the Wabash Railroad Company are to be straightened out by receivership. On the application of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Judge Elmer B. Adams in the United States circuit court appointed Frederick J. Delano, Edward B. Pryor and W. K. Bixby receivers of the Wabash.

The receivers' bond was fixed at \$300,000 each, to be given in 10 days. Wells H. Blodgett, who has been general counsel of the road, was appointed counsel for the receivers.

F. J. Delano is president of the road now, and Mr. Pryor, until recently, was a director. Mr. Pryor is on his way from New York to St. Louis.

Mr. Blodgett did not return to St. Louis from New York until late Monday. President Alvin W. Kreech of the Equitable Trust Company of New York and Robert Golet, members of the Wabash executive and reorganization committee, who were in St. Louis Saturday, after an inspection of the eastern lines of the system, returned to New York Sunday by way of Toledo.

The Wabash, refunding 4 per cent bonds have recently been selling below 50 on account of the rumors that a receivership was imminent. Messrs. Golet and Kreech have been making an inspection trip over the Wabash system within the past few days. They accompanied President Delano and Mr. Winthrop, and are expected to reach New York today.

On behalf of the road it was said recently that \$7,500,000 was required immediately for new cars and equipment. The committee in its inspection here and elsewhere sought to learn the urgent physical needs of the road.

Officials of the Wabash railroad admitted today that a note for \$9,807,968 due the Wheeling & Lake Erie in August, 1912, is the real thorn in the side of the Wabash and the main reason for the application for receivers. The company has been striving to deposit necessary funds to cover interest and equipment obligations. Of these the obligations due Jan. 1 amount to \$1,205,000. A large amount still remained to be collected before sufficient was on hand to meet the interest.

The company appears to have been running \$2,000,000 behind its fixed charges.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND DECLARED

Vandalia railroad declared a dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent, payable Dec. 28 to stock of record Dec. 23. Last previous dividend was 1 per cent quarterly, declared in August.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Western Maryland is in market for 2500 freight cars, 25 locomotives and 30 passenger and mail cars.

Cunard Steamship Company is considering running a steamship line from Odessa, Russia, to New York with calls at several Turkish and Greek ports en route.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad has asked Ohio public service commission for permission to make loans aggregating over \$1,000,000, about three-fourths of proceeds to be used for improvements, and remainder to meet Jan. 1 charges.

Exports from United States to Russia last year, principally agricultural machinery and cotton, totaled \$24,000,000. Imports, principally hides and wool, reached \$14,000,000.

Brown, Seligman & Co. of New York have advised the Nicaraguan government that they will purchase at \$5, \$6, \$10, \$20 government bonds to apply on claims of Ethelburga Syndicate, Ltd., of London, which on Oct. 8 threatened to levy on the country's revenues.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 19)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bazaar House, Adams.
Charlotte, N. C.—W. R. Foreman of Foreman Shoe Co., East.
Philadelphia, Pa.—B. Landeburg, U. S. Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krause, 143 Lincoln st.
St. Louis, Mo.—Ernest Flisinger of Flisinger-Boette Shoe Co., 135 Lincoln st.
LEATHER BUYERS
Chicago, Ill.—John Lowrie of J. Lowrie & Sons.
Cincinnati, O.—John Dutton of Dutton & Co., 97 South st.
Glasgow, Scot.—J. E. Martin of W. & J. E. Martin.
Norridgewood, Me.—Mr. Normandy of Mutual Shoemakers, U. S.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Brooklyn Rapid Transit earnings continue their satisfactory expansion. For the first half of December gross has been increasing at the rate of \$4000 per day, compared with \$3500 in November and \$2800 daily in October. The mild weather and seasonal trade conditions have been the main factors contributing to this growth.

Orders Can Now Be Placed for the Monitor of Jan. 1

IT WILL CONTAIN THE INDEX

to all of 1911's important events as published in the Monitor.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

VIENNA DISCUSSES
CHIEF OF STAFF'S
RECENT RESIGNATIONGeneral's Military Policy
Likely to Have Caused
Bad Impression in Italy
Which Has Ranked as Ally

BARON WAS FAVORED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The resignation of Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf is the main topic of conversation in this city. It is generally known that the policy of the general, who held the position of chief of the general staff, was no more supported by Count von Aehrenthal than it was by the Emperor himself.

The heir presumptive, on the other hand, supported the attitude adopted by the general which he persisted in would, it is held, have created a bad impression in Italy, the ally of Austria. The general was persistent in his demand for an expenditure of some £16,000,000 (\$80,000,000) for military purposes, in addition to which he was emphatic upon the necessity of enlisting a large number of extra recruits without waiting for the proposed army reform to be adopted.

The main reason for the general's urgent desire to enlist at once additional recruits was his intention to increase the number of troops stationed in the neighborhood of the frontier.

Successor Named

A successor to the general has already been appointed, an imperial autograph letter having been published in the Army Gazette appointing Major-General Schenck as chief of the general staff of the army in the place of General Baron von Hotzendorf.

Persistent rumors are also in circulation to the effect that Count Aehrenthal is about to retire. The present is scarcely the moment when the retirement of so able a diplomat as the count could be anything but a serious loss to the country. There is no lack of speculation as to the reasons which have prompted this proposed step on the part of the foreign minister and it is generally believed that the attitude of the late chief of the general staff was largely, if not entirely the reason which led Count von Aehrenthal to make so important a decision.

Rumor Is Scouted

With regard to the statement published recently to the effect that Count Berchtold, the late Austrian ambassador at the court of St. Petersburg, had proceeded to that country with the object of cementing a Russo-Austrian entente, this statement is scouted by those familiar with the political situation in Italy as being mere conjecture.

Whatever may be the motive of Count Berchtold's visit to St. Petersburg it is certainly not, according to a gentleman intimately acquainted with the foreign policy of his own country, with a view of arranging an alliance between Austria and Russia for the purpose of attacking Italy.

Referring to the situation a representative of The Christian Science Monitor elicited from an Italian gentleman whose ability to speak with authority was unquestionable, a statement to the effect that the relationship existing between the Austrian people and his own people was excellent and that the relations between the Austrian government and his own government were if possible still better.

He added, however, that "there are few people, or for that matter, nations, who have not some enemies who consider that they have reason to be jealous, and Italy evidently forms no exception to the rule."

GERMANY CONSIDERS
BUILDING AIR FLEET
OF HUGE DIRIGIBLES

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—It is understood that the German government has under consideration the question of building a fleet of huge airships capable of carrying large amounts of explosives and big crews. These vessels would be employed primarily for offensive purposes, reconnaissance work being for the most part left to aeroplanes.

In this connection it is reported that plans have been submitted for an airship of considerably greater proportions than any that have been built hitherto. The experimental vessel will, it is said, be built on the rigid system, and will have a gas capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet. It will be designed so as to carry 200 men and to attain a speed of 25 yards per second, and if it proves a success it is understood that the government will place orders for a number of vessels like it.

EMPIRE LEAGUE HEARS OF
GREAT WIRELESS SYSTEM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The British Empire League held its fourteenth annual general meeting at the Mansion House. Herbert Samuel, the postmaster-general, spoke at length on the subject of a new scheme of wireless telegraphy which in course of time will connect up the entire empire. The government is at present hastening on a system of wireless telegraphic stations in order to establish communication between the British isles and the Mediterranean, India, Australia, New Zealand and Africa.

He alluded to the speech made by himself earlier in the day in the House of Commons, in regard to the establishment of cheaper cable rates to the United States, and said that the "invention of the electric telegraph had done more than anything else to promote the growth of imperial unity which we had seen during our time." At present

CORONATION OF KING
OF SIAM ATTENDED
WITH CEREMONIAL

(Special to the Monitor)

BANGKOK, Siam.—The coronation of King Vajiravudh of Siam has been celebrated here with elaborate ceremonial. Preceded by the royal standards and the regalia, the King walked to the crowning hall, where the members of the various embassies and the highest personages of the land were assembled.

Having taken his seat on the coronation stone, the King himself placed the crown upon his head. Homage was then paid to him, after which he appeared crowned and seated upon the throne on a balcony.

His majesty then went in state to the royal temple, where the final ceremony took place. The King of England was represented by Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, who after the coronation attended the St. Andrews Society ball held in connection with the coronation festivities.

TRAINING CRUISER
BUILT FOR CHINA
IS REMARKABLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Chinese cruiser Yin Sweil, built by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow, whose trials were recently carried out with complete success, is a remarkable vessel. Designed for the training of officers of the Chinese navy, she is fitted with a great variety of armament and machinery, so as to enable those undergoing instruction to gain a knowledge of the mechanism that would be met with both on light and heavy ships.

Thus there are two types of boilers, cylindrical and water-tube, six different types of guns and duplicated auxiliary machinery of different designs. On her full power trials a speed of 21½ knots was attained and on her low power trial, with little more than one fifth of her total horsepower a speed of close to 12½ knots was reached during 24 hours continuous steaming.

PRINCE AIDS RESEARCH

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—It is announced that Prince Roland Bonaparte has decided to give a further £10,000 to the Academy of Science in order to enable men of learning to undertake or continue research.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEEDING
GOOD TEACHERS IN COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, So. Aus.—South Australians are justly proud of their state education system, indeed it would be hard to find any country in the world where more liberal provision is made by the government for the educational well-being of the rising generation than is the case in the central state of the Commonwealth.

From the first entry to a primary school under the control of the education department right through the high or secondary schools (the stepping stone to the university) no charge is made for instruction, except that the pupils must pay for their books.

Particular care is exercised by the department to see that the children living in outlying districts, or even far away in the bush, are able to enjoy the same advantages as those living in the large towns. In this connection the extensive opening up of new areas of land and consequent settlement in the back country has during the past two or three years rendered necessary the opening of many new schools.

No person is employed as a teacher who does not possess the scholastic and other qualifications necessary for such a position, and the rapid development referred to has caused a shortage of teachers, who are divided into two main groups—classified and unclassified. In the former group male assistants especially are required. Provided they

ent facilities for communication with India and South Africa had not been established.

Mr. Samuel warmly congratulated the league on its freedom from party feeling. He told the meeting that all the money necessary for the erection of a fine memorial to Captain Cook had been received.

Sir George Reid, high commissioner for Australia, who seconded the adoption of the report, spoke of the affection which existed between Australia and the mother country and said that he had heard of an arrangement lately under which in time of war any parts of the empire "could stand out and look on. That was not only absurd, but it was impossible. If there was a government in Australia or Canada that wanted to stand out when the old country was in danger they could not keep the people back."

WIRELESS DEPOT IN
VICINITY OF BERLIN
HAS GREAT HEIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The wireless station at Nauen, a few miles out of Berlin, may now be considered complete. The new tower is, with the exception of the Eiffel tower, the highest in the world, reaching to an altitude of 200 meters, and thus being 45 meters higher than the summit of Cologne cathedral.

The first wireless tower at Nauen was exactly half the height of the present one. Judiciously avoiding the expense of erecting a new and handsome structure for a purely technical purpose, the managers decided to build upon the old tower. The effect is somewhat patchy, but this fact disturbs nobody, for the principal concern of all is to be in direct communication with the German colonies in every part of the world.

Work is being carried on steadily, and a good deal of progress has lately been made about which we shall hear more before long.

PRIVY COUNCIL
WILL DECIDE
BEARS ON CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

OTTAWA.—The privy council has just decided that Canadian provincial government securities are not entitled to be included in the British trustee list and thus uphold the judgment of Justice Eve in May last.

The matter was raised in the case of Sir S. M. Wilson's estate. The testator by his will had authorized the investment of moneys in certain government securities among which were those of "any British colony or dependency" and the trustees sought direction of the court whether they were justified in making investments in the stock of certain of the provinces of Canada.

Justice Eve's ruling was that according to its ordinary and natural use the expression "British colony or dependency" meant the aggregation of the provinces and settlement making up the Dominion and could not be construed in such a document as this will to mean each of the individual provinces or settlements which go to make up the Dominion.

BRITISH WOOLENS LIKED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—British woolen goods are becoming increasingly popular with the Bulgarian peasants.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA NEEDING
GOOD TEACHERS IN COUNTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

have the necessary qualifications, their starting salary would be between £120 (\$600) and £150 (\$750) per annum, and it is possible by passing examinations and doing good work for assistants to rise to a salary of £190 (\$950) per annum, and in a few cases to as high as £220 (\$1100).

The rates for unqualified teachers are for the first year of service: Women £80 (\$400), men £100 (\$500). After the first year, if their services are satisfactory, the salary of women is raised to £100, and of men to £120 per annum. Unqualified teachers may secure classification by passing scholarship examinations and accomplishing good work in their schools. Certificates of recognized training colleges are accepted for trained teachers.

IRISH FISHERIES
GIVE GOOD RETURN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—According to the report for 1910 on the sea and inland fisheries of Ireland, which has just been issued, the quantity of sea fish (excluding salmon and shellfish) landed in Ireland during 1910 amounted to 52,000 tons, of an estimated value to the fishermen of £316,500. This quantity was greater than that landed during any of the past 11 years.

FOREIGN WAITER IN
ENGLAND BENEFITS
BY EXPERT TRAINING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An article appeared in the Standard which raised the question as to what extent the position of a waiter at our hotels and restaurants is in the hands of the foreigner. It is believed that there are no fewer than 30,000 or 40,000 foreign waiters in England, and it is stated that if only Englishmen were trained they could and would fill the positions that are now in the hands of so many men from the continent.

Through the columns of the Standard, a hotel proprietor gives his opinion on the subject. There is, he says, absolutely no recognized method of training the English waiter, he is simply pitchforked into the position as a boy. On the continent, and in particular under the direction of the government of Austria, there is a college where an attentive student in a very short time can master the details necessary for the carrying on of an up-to-date hotel. He gets what may be described as a business training, and in the course of his studies he is not unmindful of other languages than his own. A waiter is expected to serve some sort of apprenticeship before he can claim a position in any establishment.

Foreign waiters, he concludes, find England a happy hunting ground. Many of them say it is much better than their own countries, because they can obtain more influential positions, owing to the fact that the waiter who has been born in this country adopts the view that the position is a servile one.

NILE RIVER BOAT
AWARDED PRAISE

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt.—The Arabia, the latest addition to the flotilla of river steamers belonging to Thomas Cook & Son, is a fine vessel 236 feet in length, 51 feet in width over the paddle boxes and 32 feet exclusive of these. She was constructed in England by Messrs. Thornycroft & Co. of Southampton, shipped out to Egypt in sections and put together and furnished at the building yard of the company at Boulac.

The passenger accommodation of the Arabia is on the most comfortable and luxurious scale. The dining saloon on the upper deck is paneled in pale green enameled wood and furnished with small tables. There is also a pleasant drawing room with gray paneled walls, the chairs and lounges being covered with cretonne.

All the cabins are furnished, paneled and floored in fumed oak, and furnished in the most complete way. All are roomy and airy, well lit and ventilated. Everything, in fact, has been done to insure the comfort and to satisfy the wants of the passengers, and it is probable that few are likely to travel anywhere under pleasanter conditions than are to be found on a journey up the Nile on the Arabia.

BRITISH AEROPLANE
ARMY CONSISTS OF
FIFTEEN MACHINES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In reply to questions in the House of Commons, Colonel Seeley, under secretary of war, said that the war office owned at present 12 aeroplanes, while three others were under reconstruction in the army factory. Nine of these 15 machines were of British and six of French make, seven of the former and four of the latter having been purchased this year.

Colonel Seeley went on to say that the competition tests were confined to aeroplanes capable of carrying two persons, but later on it was intended to deal with single-seated machines. The adoption of aeroplanes, however, did not involve the abandonment of dirigible balloons, which would still be used for the purposes for which they were originally intended and constructed.

SUFFRAGISTS HECKLE PREMIER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—At a meeting held at the City Temple to celebrate the twenty-first year of the Mansfield House University Settlement, Canning Town, the prime minister, who had come to speak on the subject, was howled down by a section of the Women's Social and Political Union. Mr. Asquith made three attempts to speak, but from all parts of the hall women rose, calling for the vote. At last, failing to obtain a hearing, the prime minister turned his back on the audience and amid cheers and hisses left a scene of tumultuous disorder.

KING'S COUNCIL MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The council appointed by the King just before he left for India, is holding weekly meetings. It consists of Prime Minister Arthur Balfour, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord chancellor and the lord president of the council.

FIRST WOMAN BARRISTER IN
FRANCE TELLS OF HER WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Mlle. Miropowski, the first lady barrister to practise in Paris, gave an interesting account of her experiences to a crowded audience at the Universite des Lettres Francaises, Marble Arch House.

In the unavoidable absence of the French ambassador, his place was taken by M. A. de Fleurian, first secretary at the French embassy. Justice Hamilton, who introduced the lecturer, informed those present that Mlle. Miropowski was already at the very front of her profession, and winning verdict after verdict at an age when the English barrister was at the very beginning.

Mlle. Miropowski began her address with a short description of her first impressions when starting on her novel career. She spoke of the difficulties which surrounded her, the hard uncertainties, the bewilderment, the "depression moral," and above all, the feeling that her lawyer's gown was a badge of servitude. But soon all that was changed. She then gave her views on the feminist question, which were decidedly opposed to uncompromising feminism.

"Gentleness does more than violence," she said. Woman must always be moderate in order to be effective, and it was the height of folly to make enemies of men. As to the woman's, especially the Frenchwoman's capacity for affairs that had been proved to demonstration long ago. Where could the French housewife be surpassed for intelligence and business capacity? It was not in the nature of things that a Frenchwoman should be useless; all history proved the contrary.

Speaking of women and the bench, Mlle. Miropowski observed that they would be out of place there. Advocacy was one thing, adjudication was another, and while the "advocate's" views were essentially and necessarily concrete, the judge had to deal with law in the abstract, and for that she thought man was more fully qualified than woman. But she was in favor of women serving on juries, as she thought their experience might often be of great value.

There were now 18 lady barristers

ALGERIAN GOVERNOR SEES
RICH DEPOSITS OF IRON ORE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—An interesting account is given in this week's illustration of a trip recently made by M. Lutaud, the governor-general of Algeria through the department of Constantine, which is in some parts very difficult of access, for the purpose of examining the rich iron ore deposits of Djebel Ouenza.

These deposits are said to be of the highest commercial value, and the object of M. Lutaud's journey was to satisfy himself of the actual condition and value of this territory. There is a project to shortly build a railway from the coast to a point near to the town of Beni, which is quite close to the ore deposits, so as to provide proper means of transportation for shipping ore.

It will be remembered that when the bill authorizing the construction of this railway was before the chamber a short time ago it was subjected to considerable criticism, and the opinion was freely expressed that owing to the varying accounts given as to the value of the ore deposits it was almost impossible to decide whether there was any real need for the proposed railway.

The visit of the governor-general will, it is stated, put an end to these doubts and it is expected that the railway will be quickly commenced for M. Lutaud was accompanied on his official investigation by various experts and representatives of the leading Algerian industries who had no difficulty in convincing him of the real commercial importance of these mineral deposits.

WHEAT INQUIRY
IS NOW STRONGER
IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—There has been a more general inquiry for wheat recently, and buyers who had before declined to pay the advanced prices have increased their limits. A fair quantity of grain has changed hands. Offerings are not numerous, and several growers still hold out for higher prices than the market warrants.

Selling values are: Prime mixed lines of Pearl, Tuscan and Hunters, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 6½d.; Pearl alone, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; Tuscan and Hunters 3s. 5½d. to 3s. 6½d. Oats, practically none are offering. Chaff, demand quiet at 80s. per prime.

MUSICAL COMEDY PROMISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Signor Leoncavallo, the composer of "Pagliacci," will collaborate with Edward Morton, the author of "San Toy," in writing a musical comedy. Before coming to London it will be produced at Milan.

BELGIUM OWNS RAILWAYS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Belgium, it seems, was the first continental nation to establish a railway. This first line was laid between Malmes and Brussels in 1835. Now, out of a total of 2800 miles of railway, the state is the owner of 2530 miles.

FIND OF DIAMONDS
IN TRANSVAAL HAS
ATTRACTED MINERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. A.—As is well known, South Africa is extremely rich in mineral wealth, chiefly gold and diamonds. But to work these deposits usually requires enormous capital, so much so that the getting of the mineral wealth has no very great attraction for the ordinary man.

There occurred (at Mooifontein, Transvaal) recently one of those periodical diamond rushes which is a peculiar feature of South African life. Unlike the mines of many of the great diamond companies, this consists of alluvial diggings and is a "small" man's concern. In a few weeks Mooifontein has become quite a town of about 10,000 white inhabitants, 8000 of whom are men engaged digging for diamonds.

The dimensions of claims are 45x45 feet. Stones have lately been found that were sold for several hundred pounds each. Owing to the diamonds being found only a few feet from the surface previous experience in diamond digging is not essential. A number of the men employed receive as payment a percentage of the profits, not having sufficient capital to work a claim of their own. The monthly output of stones from this particular area is valued at about £40,000 (\$200,000), and it is reported that all claims are doing well.

LAND SOUGHT FOR VETERANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Agricultural Organization Society has decided to prepare a scheme for the settlement of discharged soldiers, reservists and others on the land at home, and to request the Naval and Military Emigration League to draw up a statement dealing with the settling of ex-service men overseas.

SIAM HAS ITS "SCOUTS"

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—An organization of boy scouts known as "the wild tigers" has been founded by the King of Siam, who drills the boys in person. Their uniform consists of black blouses and knickerbockers, bright yellow ties and cowboy hats. These boys are to take part in the coronation at Bangkok.



(Copyright by London News Agency)
MLLE. HELENA MIROPOWSKI
Of the French bar

practising in Paris, and although it could not be said that the objection to them had entirely disappeared on the part of their male rivals, she felt convinced that it was only a question of time, because, she observed in conclusion, "with commonsense, gentleness and confidence in herself a woman can always conquer."

mines of Khemissa, an old Roman city, and it is hoped that provision will soon be made to make these extremely interesting parts accessible to tourists.

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BI-WEEKLY

The Monitor
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**A Stamp
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Every Other Saturday

¶ This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit.
¶ The young people will find something to please them in every issue of

**Saturday's
Monitor**

THE HOME FORUM

The Learning of the Poets

DR. T. HERBERT WARREN, professor of poetry and president of Magdalen College, Oxford, Eng., delivered a public lecture in the examination schools, taking as his subject "Poetry and Learning." Dr. Warren maintained that the majority of poets, and good prose writers, too, were on the whole scholars.

It was customary to exaggerate, he said, the illiteracy of the unlearned poets and prose writers. Though Runyan derived his style mainly from the Bible, it could be shown that he had read other books and could even borrow Latin on occasion. Keats, though he knew little of Greek, was able to translate the Aeneid.

Shakespeare again was probably one of those boys with literary genius to whom books were a means and not an end, and he was attracted by the spirit of classical study, though not eager to linger over grammar and commentary. Of such the ranks of literature are full. What else was Byron or Thackeray or Meredith or Rudyard Kipling?

Roman literature was all through essentially learned. Learning could not hinder poetry unless it substituted second-hand for first-hand emotion, or absorbed time in acquisition and prevented experience and practice. Perhaps, as Bernard Shaw and Henry James seemed to show, as they came to live more and more by the mind, the poetry of the mind gained on the poetry of action, the drama of discussion on the drama of passion, the romance of "motive" on the romance of "emotion."

The greatest poets in ancient and modern times combined the two. The scholar might be a poet, if he be also a man, if he would be natural and give his feelings play, if when he wanted to write he would not look into his books, but would, as Sidney said, "look in himself and write." He might find his books then part of himself. If so, so much the better.

Webster's Greatest Thought

Mr. Webster once said that his sense of responsibility to God was the greatest thought that had ever come to him. It will occur to us as being at the base of the moral character. It is the keystone of the finished structure. It goes all the way up through human progress. The true man deeply feels himself accountable to God. It is the root thought of the world's greatest thinking and achieving.—Leslies.

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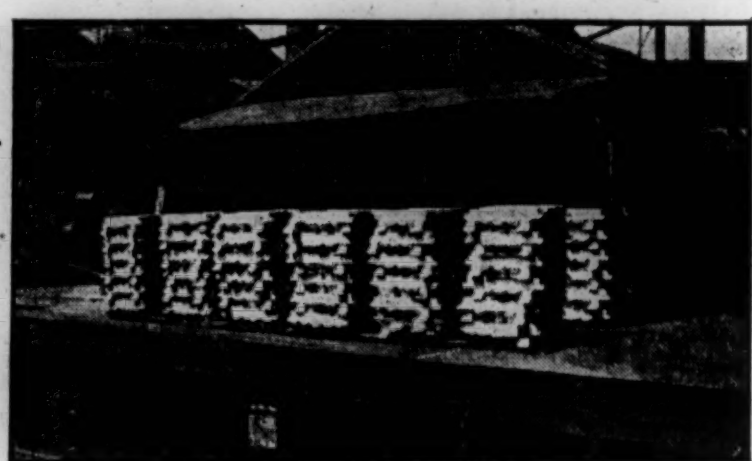
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DOLLARS IN THE MAKING



SILVER BULLION STACKED AT EL PASO, TEX.
The value of a pile like this is about \$72,000.

TEXAS is commonly thought of as a land of plenty and no doubt one seeing a pile of bars left to protect themselves at a railroad station siding naturally might assume that there was plenty of tin or zinc or what not where that

came from. But investigation proves that while the indication of plenty is correct enough the supposition of the grosser metal was a mistake. For these bars are silver bullion of a value amounting to many thousands of dollars.

HUMAN NEEDS

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, translated into human language an immortal idea when she wrote upon page 494 of her book, Science and Health, "Divine Love always has met and will meet every human need." This statement is coincident with Jesus' promise: "And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." Divine Love meeting the human need is the sum of answered prayer; the completeness of human life. For with every need met in the abundance of a love greater than the human heart, can measure there can be lacking no good thing.

About the first thing the Christian thinker has to learn, however, is the distinction between his desires and his needs. He wants many things he thinks are good for him; he needs really only what actually is good for him. And to distinguish between what he should and should not be expecting divine Love to give him, is perhaps his first and greatest need. The child begins by adding to his prayer that God shall keep him good and safe and bless those he loves, a personal petition for outward things; for his own little good times, his pleasures and his treasures. Even so early human selfishness prays God to bless it. And the child of older growth, if he prays at all, asks often for personal favors, and wonders why they are not granted. Undoubtedly our first need is to be rid of so many material desires rather than to have them gratified. In which case their disappointment would best meet our need and awaken us to higher and purer points of view. In any event the highest Christianity persuades us that God needs our need, and that when we are willing to stop outlining what we think we need and to place our welfare under the logical operation of divine law we shall be abundantly satisfied.

We need, of course, peace of mind, health, a normal measure of happiness, work to do; but more than this we need integrity and honesty and unselfishness in our methods. Back of this greater need we find still another—the need for understanding the divine nature and how it may appear in us. For how can happiness and health be secure without good habits and good methods? The "wages of sin" we all know something about. And how can our best impulses and intentions, our native integrity, be fostered and sustained except through some understanding of the divine Mind from which all goodness springs? So neither our external success nor the uprightness which insures it are on secure foundation.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Fun in School

If it had not been for George the pupils in Miss Jones' class would have continued to think that she knew everything there was to know. She had always told her pupils that they could ask her anything they liked, for she was there to teach them and keep them interested in their studies.

Some of the boys used to ask a lot of foolish questions with "catches" in them, but up to this day none of them had ever "caught" Miss Jones. She knew that the way "to make a Maltese cross was to pull its tail," and that "two barrels of monkeys was more fun than one barrel of monkeys."

But George came in this day and got permission to go to the blackboard and show what he was going to ask her. He drew a picture of a man that had fallen down a well; then he asked Miss Jones what was the best way to get him out. "The rope won't reach; the sides of the well are too slippery for him to climb; and nobody has a ladder," said

until spiritual understanding is attained. And admitting this we are led to the one conclusion: that all human need is included in the one great need for understanding God.

This we can readily grant if we think what would occur with a world full of people knowing and manifesting divine Mind—the Mind which animated Christ Jesus. Fear, worry, alarm, suspicion, would melt away. All crime would cease. Poverty would disappear for all men would be honest and kind and all men could work. Greed and oppression on one hand and hatred on the other could no longer rupture the brotherhood of man. Sickness would abate, for with worry and poverty and strife gone many of the causes of sickness would be removed. All peoples in all lands would indeed dwell safely were God wholly understood; for then no trouble could endure. The wildest imagination can not contend that God Himself is either sinful or wicked; no thinker can picture either a wicked or a disabled God. So we all must agree that to know God aright and to live according to this knowledge would sweep from the earth these distorted things He does not father, and fill our world with righteous, happy, useful people. And surely in such a transformation all human needs would be supplied!

The highest wisdom, then, would maintain that spiritual understanding is our greatest need. And this same wisdom would set us searching for this understanding as the one thing above price. The student of Christian Science is convinced that in the Scriptures and in Mrs. Eddy's interpretation of them he is finding the way in which his own great need will be supplied. He is not forcing this way upon others, however; he is first striving to walk in it himself and stands ready only to share with others the good he finds whenever they may want it. And a happy part of his discoveries about God lies in this, that divine Love begins to meet all outward human needs, great and small, right now, in the degree that he is mindful of the inner spiritual need of seeking God first. His search for God-likeness brings him under the law of God's loving-kindness. This law operates to supply not only his spiritual need but, let us mark, his human one. For home, friends, health, honest and pleasant work, for all that makes human life wholesome and happy, we can look to divine Love now.

Only we are not to confuse our desires with our needs nor even outline what our needs may be. We are to obey God's demands, and to trust Him. In obeying, untrue desires will fall away. In trusting, we shall surely find, have already in great measure found, that God knows our need and seeks it out and

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Fun in School

George, "What is the best way to get him out?" Miss Jones puzzled and puzzled and guessed two or three ways that George said were wrong. Finally she gave it up, and the class demanded to know the solution.

"Why," said George, reaching for the eraser and passing it over the blackboard, "just rub him out."—New York Sun.

Little Mail Carrier
A little tot who liked to run to the door for letters had never seen a postal card. When one came in she ran to her mother with it, saying, "O mama, here is a letter without any clothes on."

Salesman—These are our best spring mattresses, madam.

Mrs. Youngbride—But haven't you any winter ones?—Exchange.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Scarf.

On First Looking Into Chapman's Homer

MUCH have I traveled in the realms of gold,
And many goodly states and kingdoms seen
Round many western islands have I been
Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.
Oft of one wide expanse had I been told
That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne;
Yet did I never breathe its pure serene
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken;
Or like stout Cortez when with eagle eyes
He star'd at the Pacific—and all his men
Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
Silent, upon a peak in Darien.

Only the wise man draws from life, and from every stage of it, its true savor, because only he feels the beauty, the dignity and the value of life.—Amiel.

Mme. Curie Has Nobel Prize

The Nobel peace prize has been awarded jointly to Prof. T. M. C. Asser of the Netherlands, founder of the "Institut de droit international" (institute of international law), and the Austrian peace advocate, Alfred Fried of Vienna, editor of the Journal Friede-Warte. Each will receive \$10,500.

In the hall of the academy of music at Stockholm King Gustav of Sweden presented the Nobel prizes, with the exception of the peace prize, to the winners. Mme. Marie Sklodowska Curie personally received the prize for chemistry. Prof. Wilhelm Wien of Wuerzburg University the prize for physics. The Belgian minister received the prize for literature in behalf of Maurice Maeterlinck. The Nobel prizes each amount to nearly \$40,000.—Springfield Republican.

The Philippines' Appeal

Business interests and the administration in the Philippines complain of American indifference to the islands. The United States has shown some capacity in establishing a good government, but at the same time it has shown little evidence of interest in Philippine development. It is true that the International Harvester Trust, which also tries to maintain a monopoly in binder twine, sought to gain a control of Manila hemp. The Filipinos did not want the trusts. But the islands do want the money to build railroads, and they do want trade that we could and should give them, to our advantage.

A brochure by Harold M. Pitt has just been issued by the Philippine government and the Manila Merchants Association. It is, in fact, an address to the United States. It brings out this point, that the Philippines produce 19 of the more prominent tropical and subtropical commodities which the United States imports each year to the extent of \$397,000,000, and that practically all of this money is paid to islands and countries "whose import trade it (the United States) does not and never will control." If the bulk of it were spent under the flag—with the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico—the country would contribute thus much to the prosperity of its dependencies.—Indianapolis News.

Never, never has one forgotten his pure, right-educating mother.—Richter.

Honesty Still Prospers

It is ridiculously untrue to say that an honest man cannot succeed in business in America, in the face of the fact that a large majority of the men who have prospered have done so because of their wisdom, industry and integrity, and that successful men pour out their money into every form of benevolence as they do nowhere else on the globe, and as they have never done in the history of the world. We cannot believe that the nation has so slipped out from under the control of a righteous God that only thieves can prosper.—Christian Herald.

NO ONE is so entirely surrounded by labor that he cannot talk with God at the same time in his heart.—From an old scrap book.

MUSICAL STYLE AND THOUGHT

SO LITTLE does the normal man consider the origin of his musical like or dislike that he will commonly, when pressed to an explanation, betray confusion between such diverse elements as rhythm and melody. If, to take a simple example, 10 whole-hearted admirers of "The Lost Chord" are persuaded to account for their admiration, it is more than probable that nine of them will attribute it to the beauty of the melody, affirms a writer in the London Times. Yet the simple experiment of playing the tune on the piano will reveal the fact that the melodic curve is completely devoid of attraction.

The fundamental fact of all artistic understanding is that every work of art involves two aspects—idea and presentation. Without realizing this and acting on it to the extent of separating those involved in the execution, no critical analysis can be clear-headed.

In all music which we unquestionably admit to the highest class these complementary attributes are both beyond reach. There can be no makeweight, no balancing by super-excellence of the other aspect. The B minor Mass, the fifth sym-

phony, the German Requiem, are, one and all, the noblest thoughts completely expressed. And it is easy to see how, in distributing relative greatness to other composers, Chopin and Berlioz, for example, it is sometimes a failure in the caliber of idea, sometimes in the finish of presentation, that forces us to withhold from them a throne among the greatest.

But it is when we look at the presentation alone that we find that, as the perfection of workmanship decreases, so does the obtuseness of mannerisms increase; for perfect workmanship is workmanship become instinctive, and the insertion of mannerisms is the result of conscious manipulation. With the giant, style includes incidental mannerisms; the pygmies the mannerisms constitute the style. There are, of course, little turns that one expects to find, even with the giants. Wagner has his semi-tone-passing notes in most melodies; Brahms, you may say, has a trick of repeating a small section of a phrase, or of dropping a seventh to the leading note in the cadence of a tune; Beethoven cannot resist leading one to an abrupt

abyss, then starting in a new and unexpected key.

Such facts may be catalogued to an almost unlimited extent. But our point is that, with the really great, idiosyncrasies have unconsciously become a vital characteristic of style, and we merely feel that the artist's nature presupposes certain lines of action. The greater the man, the more difficult it becomes to place your finger on a square inch of his music and say, "He was always working off this little trick," and it becomes difficult almost to the point of impossibility to say, "He reverted consciously to this trick because his inspiration ran dry." Consequently, the great men are extraordinarily difficult to parody.

Using Our Lamp

Let us beware lest we act as did he in the fable who stood watch in the lighthouse and gave to the poor in the cabins about him the oil of the mighty lanterns that served to illumine the sea. Every heart in its sphere has charge of a lighthouse, for which there is more or less need. The humblest mother who allows her whole life to be saddened, absorbed by the less important of her motherly duties, is giving her oil to the poor; and her children will suffer from there not having been in the consciousness of the mother the radiance it might have acquired. The immaterial force that shines in our heart must shine, first of all, for itself; for on this condition alone shall it shine for the others as well; but see that you give not away the oil of your lamp, though your lamp be ever so small; let your gift be the flame, its crown.—Maeterlinck.

About Journalism

Journalism as now understood is a combination of the mere recording or reporting of news and of its presentation in such a way and with such comment as to influence the minds of readers in some particular direction. The history of the "leading article" as a great factor in the shaping of public opinion begins with Swift, Defoe, Bolingbroke and Poulney, in the many English newspapers from the Review to the Craftsman, by which was waged the keen political strife of 1704 to 1740.—Encyclopaedia Britannica.

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NOVEL KIND OF GIFT MAKING

ONE of the prettiest plans for gift making that has been set forth for the holiday season is described in the Woman's Magazine. A group of girls find that they are not able to spend money for each other and agree together, moreover, that much of what they have done for each other in the way of buying presents in times past has really meant very little. As one girl says, "We buy things that are more trash, and ought not to be bought at all, just to show our affection for each other which we all know perfectly well already."

And so the plan is worked out that the group shall meet on a certain day and exchange the promise to give to each friend at need something of herself, something that she herself can do or give better than any else.

The promises are written out neatly

in daintily tied packages. The girl who makes music promises to give this to her friends when they would like, or offers guitar lessons if any one prefers. The girl who has a knack with her needle promises to embroider or do other special work which each friend may require in making up her summer wardrobe. Another girl asks the whole group to a camping party for the coming August at her grandmother's farm, and another promises to help arrange houses and plan for parties or similar occasions. The girl who has plenty of money gives a check to each one, since she thinks that money is her most useful gift, and the girls feel that with the thought in which they are all working they can accept such a thing where once it would have been impossible.

While this is only a story, and the plan might not work well in practice, it is interesting as showing how so many are trying to get away from the extravagance and foolishness in gift making which many have found to impose something like hardship on those giving as well as on those people in holiday times. The custom of gift making, as it has been practised by large numbers, too often fails of its generous purpose, namely, to do some really useful and kind thing for a friend. More and more people are learning to practise the Golden Rule in gift making, and to refrain from buying for others articles which they would themselves have no desire to possess.

Books as Windows

A wise man once said, "Books are the windows through which the soul looks out." A book is a window, a break in the darkness, an interruption of the barriers which surround us, through which the voices and visions of a vaster order reach us. To name their variety would be to catalogue literature. In history the past, splendid, strong, pregnant, dramatic, with its disclosures of the ordered purposes of God, comes, as through captured city gates, to shame us of our littleness and cure us of our fears and call us, as the trumpets of marching armies, to the holy completion of humanity's tasks.—Congregationalist.

Woman on the Bench

There is no good reason why a woman should mean less than a man; no reason why the personal equation should enter into her conclusions. When her honor presides we may be certain that justice will be tempered with mercy. Nobody will gain-say that courts ought to have quick sympathies. Everybody rejoices when a male judge is moved to a good cry.—St. Louis Republic.

GARIBALDI AND CAVOUR FOR ITALY

THE leveling process in human society, under the influence of democratic ideals, is regretted by some writers; but those who see more deeply, perhaps, find that this expression of common, equal manhood is really looking toward the time when government will be based in right and not rely on any personal conviction or will. An interesting exposition of such an ultimate for modern governments is given in the Atlantic by W. R. Thayer, writing on the crisis that occurred between Cavour and Garibaldi in 1861.

Calling it "Cavour's last victory," the writer shows how the patriotism of that statesman rose above personal feeling and enabled him to say and do what might have been excused had he resented the attack made upon him by the famous military leader. Apparently Garibaldi could not discern that Italian unity meant the subjection of all to the good of the whole. Without stopping to investigate all the details of the dispute, one may sum up the situation in its general bearing on the deeds and im-

pulses of military heroes in the following paragraph:

The party of action, which made Garibaldi their tool, hoped, under the cover of his immense prestige, to shape the foreign policy of the new kingdom, as they might have done had their move for the enrolment of a half million volunteers, to be led by him, been successful. Garibaldi was their willing dupe. In resisting him and them, at the risk of his own popularity, Cavour performed the best service that a patriot could perform at that crisis; he taught that under a constitutional regime no man, not even the monarch, is above the law; and that was the lesson which the Italians, and Garibaldi above all, most needed to learn.

A man can never be a true and good Christian without charity, even in the lowest sense of it; and yet he may have that part thereof, and still be none of the Apostle's true Christian, since he tells us, that though we should give all our goods to the poor and want charity (in her other and higher senses) it would profit us nothing.—William Penn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, December 19, 1911

Taking the Dignified Course with Russia

FROM the beginning of the agitation growing out of the refusal of the Russian government to recognize the passports of certain American citizens it has been the desire and the hope of conservative people, entirely in sympathy with those citizens, that the course taken in seeking a remedy should be at once consistent and dignified. It is not sound diplomacy, because it is not good common sense, to undertake to remove one complication by substituting for it another. If Russia is wrong in this matter, as a majority of the American people believe, the thing for the United States to do, evidently, is to point the wrong out to her, calmly, respectfully and firmly, according to the view of the latter nation. This could be done without heat or resort to violent language; it could be brought about by resort to a means which, if not common, is at least not unknown in the intercourse of nations. The way was open through abrogation of the treaty, whose terms had failed to meet the requirements of the situation, and refusal to enter upon another save upon terms wholly satisfactory to this country.

President Taft appears to have taken the matter in hand, as he is constitutionally privileged to do, along this line, and by exercising his prerogative in its fulness he has confined further consideration of the question, so far as the government is concerned, to discussion behind closed doors. In this manner the end desired, and the end to be insisted upon, may be attained without unnecessarily or wantonly irritating a nation whose friendship for the United States is traditional.

The point of consistency has been raised. The manner in which this question has been handled in some quarters is calculated, we regret to say, to bring into reproach and ridicule some very recent professions and pretensions of the United States. A nation that has been calling upon the rest of the world to join her in the promotion of universal arbitration and peace should hesitate, one would think, before provoking a sister nation to anger. President Taft, whose administration is committed to a policy of international goodwill and tranquility, must have felt keenly the attitude of those disposed toward hasty and unprecedented methods of treating with Russia.

Mr. Sulzer, chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, which fathered a resolution very obnoxious to Russia, upon hearing of a step taken along more diplomatic lines to accomplish the same result, is quoted as saying, at the conclusion of a statement in which he accepts the amended plan of action: "The main point is the abrogation of the treaty. That is what we are fighting for." This, however, is not the main point. It is a point that was to be attained, of course; but the main point is to bring about a settlement with Russia that shall be of lasting and not merely temporary benefit to those most immediately concerned. There is a moral as well as a diplomatic victory to be won here. Assuming it to be possible to induce Russia to a policy that is repugnant to her, the question would still remain, "Will it serve the purpose?" It might make matters worse rather than better. Why not deal with Russia in this matter as this nation would like to be dealt with under similar circumstances? Why not strive for an understanding, an agreement, a treaty, that will be a mutually respected contract in spirit as well as in letter?

The safe method of procedure in cases of this kind has been provided by the founders of the republic. Emotional departures and experiments in treaty-breaking or treaty-making are not likely to have more satisfactory results than have followed emotional departures and experiments in other respects. It will be found, we are certain, that adherence to recognized international etiquette, comity and law in the present instance will aid greatly in facilitating the closing of the incident in a manner satisfactory to all parties in interest.

Municipal Revenue Producers

CINCINNATI is thinking seriously of incorporating in the franchise contract sought by the Union Depot Company of that city a clause which will enable the municipality within a given number of years to become owner of the proposed new \$40,000,000 terminal station. This end, according to Prof. Delos P. Wilcox, chief of the bureau of franchises of the public service commission for the first district of New York, who has been appealed to for advice, may be accomplished without making the undertaking any the less attractive to private investors. The method would be to write off the capital by degrees and provide that the surplus earnings above a fair return be converted into a sinking fund. The ownership of a union railway station would afford a very handsome municipal revenue to Cincinnati or to any other of the larger American cities. Such ownership, too, would be perfectly legitimate, since a union railway station may be properly classified as a public utility.

Chicago, as its share of 55 per cent in the net earnings of the traction companies, is now drawing from this source an income of nearly \$1,000,000 a year. This money is to be applied to the construction of municipal subways, which will themselves become revenue-producers. Detroit is earning a considerable annual profit in the operation of its correctional institution. San Diego, Cal., has recently planted on its 7000 acres of waste land 40,000 eucalyptus seedlings, and from the municipal forest in time she expects to derive revenues that will more than offset all of the city's expenditures. Los Angeles is constructing a system of aqueducts to bring water from the mountains, which will not only supply water for all domestic purposes but create power for factories. This enterprise, she hopes, will ultimately lighten the burden of local taxation, if it does not altogether remove it.

Here we have a variety of expedients for producing municipal revenue other than by the ordinary processes. No account is taken of waterworks and electric lighting plants, municipally owned and operated, which in many places are contributing largely toward swelling municipal revenues. The point to bring out is that the community can be fully as thrifty as the business concern managed by corporation, firm or individual, and that there is no reason, even

though opportunities may have been long neglected, why this thriftiness should not begin now, as is proposed in Cincinnati. Public privileges of great value are now enjoyed by private interests on terms that are not fair to the communities. Burdensome taxation should not be the penalty of prosperity in towns and cities, and the time is certainly coming when the system which makes it possible will either be thoroughly reformed or altogether abolished.

Boston, in its effort to provide for an economical and efficient disposition of the refuse and waste of the homes and shops of the city, has wisely opened the problem to settlement by competition between bidders, with the result that at least two propositions that are worthy of consideration are before the authorities. Fortunately, action on the matter has been delayed long enough for the public to be taken into confidence as to the claims of the rival organizations; and the point to be noted with especial satisfaction by the taxpayer is the effort that both claimants make to show that the ultimate as well as immediate outcome of the award will be to the advantage of the city. In other words, both bidders realize that the award can only follow satisfactory proof that some of the profit that will inhere in the monopoly shall be shared with the community granting it.

The technical details of the rival plans vary, and counsel for each side are busy endeavoring to prove that a true balancing of the pros and cons guarantees a major profit to the community a decade hence by acceptance of the bids of their clients. This is a detail for experts to settle; but viewing the matter broadly, the obviously wise course to be pursued is the one that will show not so much the largest immediate revenue as the amplest equipment reverting to the city at the expiration of the contract.

Having attained so much publicity, this practical test of the alertness and wisdom of the city officials is now, we trust, being closely watched by the public.

Minnesota has something like \$12,000,000 in available cash. Through great stretches of that state where roads are much needed the local authorities are not as yet in a position to finance road construction. The state, however, might safely make to them such financial advances as they need, on condition that the money be paid back within reasonable time. The investment would seem to be not only safe, but profitable for the state, because development would surely follow road building, and with development would come a large increase in the taxable value of lands.

Worth and Public Service

IN SPEAKING of Mr. Gladstone in 1898, when any rivalry between the two statesmen had been made a thing of the past, Mr. Balfour said that among that great man's services was the dignity which he brought with him into public life, and that it would be most readily admitted by those "who realize how much of public prosperity is maintained in the worth of public life." Mr. Balfour has said many things that are part of the political literature of the English-speaking peoples, but some of them belong to controversy and some to that form of analytical statement that is often called criticism. Mr. Balfour doubtless must pay for being both an active and a contemplative man, inasmuch as he must have many of his utterances attacked really on the ground that they do not take sides enough.

But when he uttered the words that we have quoted, he was saying that which might be inscribed in every legislative chamber, because it puts a profound and vital maxim so concisely that there can be no excuse for not remembering it. That "public prosperity is maintained in the worth of public life" can only be disclaimed as a working rule by them that would discredit democratic forms of government. When men of the people are sent to the legislature, whether we call it Parliament or Congress, they are sent not to represent one knot of electors as against another, not to wage war on those that may not agree with the particular views that they happen to represent, their duty is not that of eager and aggressive beneficiaries of the public wealth. On the contrary, they are sent to deliberate and to legislate as trustees of public prosperity, and their stewardship will only be rewarded as they have steadfastly upheld the worth of public life.

Carlyle objected to parliaments because they talked a good deal. It cannot be denied that they do talk a great deal, but for the present it seems unavoidable. The great question at this epoch in the affairs of the nations that have parliamentary government, an epoch heavy with the solemnity of great change, is whether legislators will see their duties and maintain public prosperity, not with gold and silver, but with such dignity and honor as are deserved by the public that has entrusted the legislative part of the work to them.

When a legislator decides to uphold the worth of public life, and all know what that means, he has indicated that there shall be no more suspicion of motive and that consequently the affairs of the public shall be administered, so far as he is concerned, with an entire loyalty to their success. By such a step, moreover, he has armed himself with the fact that his motives cannot be impugned. Against this armor inuendo and abuse are thrown in vain and those that attack are made to seem ridiculous in seeking to drown the voice of one that speaks not for himself but for the people that have found him worthy of their trust.

THE German balloon that is to undertake to cross the Atlantic from the Canary islands next March may very well be the balloon to do it. There must be a first one, and why not a German one, and why not next March?

SANTA FE promises to be one of the sprightliest among the old cities of the nation, now that New Mexico is, or is soon to be, a state. Time was when Santa Fe, at the end of a famous trail, was anything but dull.

THE woman lawyer in France who says that women will never make good judges has probably as clear a right to speak for her sex in this offhand manner as some man would have to speak for his, and no more.

TALKING about economy, we should have something directly along that line if there were less said and more done about it in Congress.

Rival Disposers of Waste

WHEN Andrew Carnegie gave \$10,000,000 to foster international relationships it was hinted that the plan included vastly more than was then made public. Not long after the establishment of the Carnegie endowment for international peace the board of trustees gave out a tentative program, now amplified to the extent that it indicates what are the various avenues through which the funds are to be expended. One of these avenues is the establishing of a fund to provide for the exchange of professors between the United States and Latin America. Perhaps not since the Latin American republics and the republic of the north agreed upon some bureau that would handle pan-American affairs impartially has a more significant move been made for closer relations between the nations concerned.

Exchange of educators between the United States and Germany, France and Scandinavia proved such an unqualified success that it has long appeared to be only a question of time when the scheme would come home to the western hemisphere. Naturally, no small sums of money are required for this purpose, but that the sending of American university professors to Latin America is a peace measure of the first order must be agreed.

There will be some curiosity to know what educators from Central and South America will bring with them for the benefit of the northern universities. The professors from the southern countries may not unlikely lay before American students the literary development, their economic problems and how they are being solved, and to what extent the masses and the classes are cooperating for the common good. Whatever the specific subjects for presentation may be, one effect of the coming visits ought to be to set the northern students to thinking.

AFTER every decennial numbering of the people of the nation it becomes necessary to reconstruct the apportionment of the lower House of Congress, with the ever-increasing problem of keeping a working and workable body of lawmakers and at the same time registering an inevitable national growth. Unfortunately, action by Congress up to date in limiting the number of representatives has not been wholly in line with sanity and prudence. Politics plays more of a part than it should, with a consequent unfortunate effect upon legislative efficiency.

The same factor threatens to mar the effort to redefine the state of Massachusetts' congressional representation. Speaker Walker of the last Legislature in his appointments of committees did his best to provide for fair play and to secure a non-partizan report based on square dealing with new distribution of population recorded in the 1910 census. The president of the Senate was not like-minded. Consequently a majority report impends that, if correctly forecasted, may stir the partizan feelings of legislators and contribute to popular alienation from the party responsible for it.

Ordinary party tactics dictate at the present time a minimum of further incitement of resentment against partizan injustice. If no higher motive than mere prudence were involved it would be folly to fly in the face of a general demand for "a square deal." Gerrymandering began with a Massachusetts man of the early nineteenth century. That fact is one of the best reasons why the practice should cease in the same state in the early twentieth century. It is a form of craft and trickery that the American democracy by this time should have outgrown.

DEMANDS that the civil service law of Cuba be set aside, that there be a return to a policy of spoils and that the President in his nominations hereafter bar all appointees who were not friends of "free Cuba" when American intervention came, naturally are giving concern to Americans interested in the welfare of the young republic. An approaching presidential election, in which Gomez is standing for reelection, naturally makes it difficult for him to be as firm in resisting this trend away from sound principles of government as he might otherwise be.

The recurrent threat of American intervention in case of failure of the republic to live up to its professions as defined by Palma and reiterated by Gomez still hangs over Cuba. With the practical certainty that if the United States enters Havana again it will not withdraw soon, if ever, it clearly is the part of wisdom on the part of real Cuban patriots not to adopt policies that may invite action at Washington. Cuban wealth and prosperity, economically considered, seem as certain to come in the future as anything in the domain of man's conquest of nature and use of her stores. The strategic importance of the island and its harbors increases rather than diminishes with the opening of the Panama canal. Closer to the United States than ever in informal, but vital, bonds, the island is destined to be attached.

Whether these ties shall be as formal as those which now bind Porto Rico to the continental republic depends much upon the events of the next few months and the outcome of the next presidential campaign. Cuba, we believe, needs planning for the future on broad lines of insular uplift more than she needs discriminations between her citizens based on issues that are no longer vital.

There is sound reasoning behind the proposal that the federal government or the state government might lend credit or cash for road construction through districts undeveloped, with the understanding and the assurance that they would be reimbursed later through local taxation. The government helped generously to finance some of the early railroad enterprises; the Union and Southern and Kansas Pacific lines could not have been constructed by local taxation, because the country they penetrated was not settled. Every dollar the government invested in Pacific railroad building was paid back.

THERE is a demand in San Francisco for more haste in construction of the Panama exposition. The rest of the country does not care to intrude, but it would like to see San Francisco introduce in great expositions the novelty of being ready in time for the opening.

ONE thing that will impress itself on the public, if given half an opportunity, is that the year 1911, now rapidly drawing to a close, will have a lot of shop-worn questions to dump upon the year 1912.

Pan-American Exchange Professors

No Time for a Gerrymander

Cuba's Need of Wisdom